

BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

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WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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Borough of Spenborough Constitution 1960—61

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor Mrs. A. HOLROYD, J.P.)
The Deputy Mayor (Councillor H. OXNARD)

Aldermen—

G. BLACKBURN, J.P., F.T.I.	T. W. SHAW, B.E.M., J.P.
F. A. BROWN .F.C.I.S.	H. SIDDLE
P. FAWCETT	A. W. SMITH
D. PAGE, B.A., Dip. Ed.	W. STILLINGFLEET .F.S.M.C.
H. ROBINSON	A. R. STOCKHILL

Councillors—

L. ARCHER	E. LEACH
H. G. BENNETT	H. LILEY, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.
E. COLLINS	W. H. LOWE, B.Sc.
J. W. CONNELLY	M. P. PAGE (Mrs.)
W. CORDINGLEY	G. W. PARRETT
J. DEWHIRST	B. PRIESTLEY
B. FARROW	A. SHARPE (Mrs.)
R. FRASER	I. SHARPE (Mrs.)
R. S. GRAY	H. SHAW (Mrs.)
F. HARRIS	J. SMITH
S. A. HARRISON	H. de LACY TAYLOR
R. C. HARTLEY, F.I.M.I., M.A.E.T.	F. WAKERLEY
J. A. HEATON	F. E. WILDE
J. JUDSON	E. S. WILLIAMSON

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960-1961.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor Mrs. A. HOLROYD, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J. DEWHIRST.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor B. PRIESTLEY

Aldermen—

P. FAWCETT	H. SIDDLE
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Councillors—

B. FARROW	M. P. PAGE (Mrs.)
F. HARRIS	E. S. WILLIAMSON
J. A. HEATON	

September, 1961.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Spenborough.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report relating to the Borough of Spenborough for the year 1960. It contains information about certain aspects of health in Spenborough, about the activities of your Public Health Department, and also about the Health Services provided by the County Council in the Borough. The Scheme of Divisional Administration facilitates the integration of these activities, and this is essential if full benefit is to be derived from the community health services.

Although the Registrar General's estimate of population for the year gave an increase of population of 500 as compared with last year, and it is on this estimate that statistical rates have been calculated, the preliminary report of the Census taken in April, 1961, does not confirm this, and indeed shows that the population has decreased by 569 or 1·5% in the ten intercensal years.

The statistics for the year show an increase in the Birth Rate from 14·4 to 15·4 per 1,000 of the population and the number of births exceeded the deaths by 115 which is better than usual, but still worse than the average for similar areas in the County. However, it is gratifying to note that the Death Rate for the year is the lowest recorded for the past twenty years at least. As compared with last year there have been twenty-two fewer deaths due to cancer including thirteen less due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. The main causes of death were Coronary disease (90 cases), Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System (81 cases), Cancer (79 cases), and Heart Disease (51 cases). For the second year in succession female deaths exceeded male deaths.

The Infant Mortality, Neo-Natal and Stillbirth Rates all reverted to figures which are near or just below the average for similar areas after last year's exceptionally favourable figures.

With regard to notifiable infectious disease, whooping cough (104 cases) was more prevalent than for some years past but it was in general not severe and in the 31 cases previously immunised was of a transitory nature. Although 75 cases of food poisoning were notified the majority of these were not considered to be true food poisoning, and in fact, in spite of detailed investigations into each case pathogenic organisms were identified in only eleven instances. Two cases of arsenic poisoning in the same family came to my notice after the persons affected had been admitted to hospital, and one of them unfortunately died. Preliminary investigations revealed that a meal of stew and dumplings eaten half-an-hour before onset of symptoms was the contaminated food concerned, and the matter was immediately thereafter reported to the police authorities for further intensive investigation. So far as I am aware the source of the poisoning has not been determined.

It again became apparent that many cases of Infective Jaundice were occurring in the Borough, and the Council made an Order for this disease to be notifiable within its boundary. This Order was confirmed by the Ministry of Health, and Infective Hepatitis therefore became a notifiable disease in Spenborough from 1st January, 1961.

The various immunisation procedures were prosecuted with vigour as the tables relating to them show. It is estimated that over 90% of all children between one and fifteen years of age have been protected against Diphtheria, and some 60% of children under five years similarly immunised against Whooping Cough. This latter figure is improving now that the combined vaccine is in use. Almost 80% of young people under sixteen years of age have been vaccinated against Poliomyelitis, but the uptake of vaccination between the ages of sixteen and forty years continues to be disappointing and is only of the order of 46%. Although there appears to have been a poor response to Smallpox vaccination this year, this is due to the alteration in procedure as it is now recommended that it should be carried out at eighteen months to two years of age, whereas previously it was recommended to be given in the first six months of life. The tuberculin testing scheme and vaccination of negative reactors among thirteen year old schoolchildren received a disappointing response, only 54% of parents consenting to the procedure; 238 children in this age group subsequently received B.C.G. vaccination.

On the environmental aspects of the report it is noteworthy that confirmation of the first Smoke Control Order was obtained from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and came into force in June, 1961. The area comprises 370 acres in the neighbourhood of Scholes and contains 919 premises. The second Smoke Control Order will be in the Windybank Area of Hightown comprising over 1,100 premises, 50 of these being of a commercial or industrial nature. It is hoped that this second area will operate from mid-1962. At the same time there has been a noticable diminution in smoke emissions from most industrial premises in the area, and managements in general are now co-operative and receptive to representations made to them. While this may appear to be having little effect in relation to the table showing the incidence of atmospheric pollution, it is now generally conceded that this method of recording is of little value except where there are many instruments concentrated around a single source of pollution, and changes in measurement of pollution are under active consideration at the present time.

Our Slum Clearance efforts this year were greater than ever before and 268 houses were represented as unfit for habitation and to be dealt with by demolition or closure. It was possible to make this considerable progress owing to the brisk rate of new building completed during the year, 154 houses being built by the local authority and 194 by private development. Although the total number of houses represented under the slum clearance procedures since the commencement of 1955 now approaches 1,200 there is still much to be done: however, except in the matter of housing provision for elderly persons the existing Council house re-lets should be capable of accommodating those persons so displaced at our present target of 200 representations per year.

The Wardens Schemes on the Windybank, Barrington and Clover Hill/Laverhills Estates, whereby lady visitors supervise the wellbeing of elderly or disabled persons living in housing specially provided for them, has been an outstanding success; so much so that in December the scheme was extended by the appointment of two more wardens for the Turnsteads Estate. A short section in their activities is included in the body of the report.

Otherwise the year has been one of steady application to the routine duties set forth in the appropriate sections of the report. Their value should not be minimised because of their routine nature, as this is the backbone of environmental public health work, without which we should be in a sorry state, and it is seldom realised what problems are encountered during their performance. The refuse and salvage collection schemes have been well maintained in spite of the great difficulty which has been encountered in recent years in acquiring and maintaining a suitable staff of workmen for this task, and plans are in hand for its improvement by the purchase of the most modern equipment. Plans are also well advanced for the modernisation of the abattoir in order to bring it up to a high standard of efficiency and hygiene by the end of 1962.

While it will be noticed that six samples of milk submitted for laboratory testing during the year showed evidence of the presence of *Brucella Abortus* infection in the cattle, there is no evidence to show that this caused illness in any of the consumers, and it was not felt necessary to take formal action to prohibit the sale of such milk or to insist on its pasturisation or sterilization. There was in fact no evidence either of the occurrence of contagious abortion in these cattle. The matter is a highly complicated one from a public health point of view and is receiving much attention at the present time. Pasturisation, of course, renders milk safe from this as from other infections.

The other sections of the report relate to the School Health and other County Services. The statistics relating to the work carried out in the field of mental health are similar to those for last year, although the Mental Health Act, 1960, came into force in the latter part of the year and involved the inception of a new administrative scheme by the County Council. The immediate effect of this was to deprive the area of a mental health social worker, and it will be some considerable time before one can assess the merits or demerits of the new scheme. The home help service has shown a further increase both in cases assisted and in hours worked, and I can say that the establishment permitted was adequate to the needs for the service, which is a slightly different thing from saying that everybody had all the help they wanted. The home nursing services were well maintained, but great difficulties were experienced in maintaining an adequate domiciliary midwifery service. As I reported last year the situation in the Divisional Area is that whereas three midwives can cope with the overall number of home confinements they are not sufficient to allow for off duty, sickness and holidays, or to provide for adequate ante-natal instruction of the expectant mother and liaison with general practitioners. All attempts to recruit additional staff over the past twelve months have been without result, and at the end of the year the position deteriorated with the

resignation of one midwife from the Divisional Staff. Until all concerned realise that adequate pay and conditions of service for such appointments are just as necessary as a sense of vocation the position is hardly likely to improve, and I reiterate the view which I have expressed before that there is much to be said in areas such as this for domiciliary midwifery to be integrated with the hospital service.

The health visiting and school nursing services suffered a little because of further staff changes, but a good coverage of duties was maintained and much valuable preventive and educative work was carried out. Attendances at the child welfare clinics were also satisfactory. The most noteworthy features in the section relating to the health of the school children are the high standards of physical condition found at routine inspections, the comparatively few defects found, the provision for the ascertainment and placement of children requiring special education, and the wide scope of the public health services existing to maintain and improve upon the physical and mental well-being of children of school age.

Within the Divisional area there are many voluntary bodies whose activities play a great part in the well-being of the community. Those with which the Health Department are most intimately concerned, are perhaps, the Home Accident, Old People's Welfare, and Family Planning Committees. Although tangible results are difficult to assess in each case, the Old People's Welfare Committee showed evidence of their desire to provide service rather than to secure personal kudos, by the readiness with which they handed over their very efficiently conducted chiropody service to the direct administration of a County scheme. This gave the opportunity for further expansion, particularly of a domiciliary service, and I am pleased to say that this has indeed taken place. The number of clinic sessions was increased and 621 patients received regular treatment during the year. 110 pensioners and 4 physically handicapped persons also received chiropody treatment in their own homes being unable to attend at the clinics.

Discussions continued during the year with general practitioners and the many other bodies concerned on the possibilities of the creation of a Health Centre in Cleckheaton. Complete local agreement was reached by the end of the year and at the time of writing the Ministry of Health has intimated its provisional approval. While there is still a long way to go before realisation of this concept is accomplished it is surely not too much to hope that a commencement can be made in 1961. With the best will in the world the systems of administration in this as in so many affairs in this country are so cumbersome and time consuming that the maintenance of enthusiasm is sorely tried.

I have criticised on many occasions the two tier system of local government as it affects the administration of health services in a Divisional area such as this. As time goes on it becomes evermore apparent to me that ideally legislative change should unify the entire health service, as so many of its problems, particularly those relating to mental health, old age, maternity, and research can no longer be efficiently carried out in isolation, and co-operation is never a good substitute for unification. Until this comes about no effort is too great

to achieve the maximum co-operation between all concerned and I do feel that it exists in great measure here. The hospital staffs, the general practitioners, school heads and the many others with whom the staff of the public health department have day to day contact, have been with few exceptions helpful, tolerant and co-operative at all times, and I am most thankful to record that this is so. The many changes in the public health staff during the past few years have hampered very greatly this continuity of co-operation and has been a serious administrative problem.

I must again, as for many years now, thank Mr. Templemen, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his assistance and co-operation throughout the year and also for preparing that part of the report relating to the sanitary circumstances of the area. It is also a pleasure to record my thanks for the friendly help obtained from the other Council departments as indeed from the Chairman and Members of the Spenborough Health Committee.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer.*

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of the Borough of Spenborough according to the Registrar General's estimate at the middle of 1960 was 36,910, and this figure is used throughout this Report in calculating rates.

The district, although mainly industrial in nature, contains much open space and a fair amount of agricultural land. There are over four hundred factories in the district but only about ninety of these employ more than twenty persons. Although processes connected with the woollen textile industry are the predominant industry, a great diversity of manufacture is carried on. There is the advantage in this that the whole community can not be affected by recession in any one branch of industry. The small size of many of the factories renders very difficult the establishment of an effective industrial medical service, but within recent years development of welfare schemes, canteens, etc., in the larger factories has proceeded in a most satisfactory manner. Owing to the way in which the Authority was formed by the amalgamation of a number of pre-existing townships, population has tended to be concentrated in comparatively small aggregates rather than spread evenly throughout the district, but this is disappearing year by year owing to the movement within the Borough of large sections of the community into new housing estates.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Spen Valley Employment Exchange for the following information regarding employment in the district:—

“During the year 1960 the Spen Valley area has enjoyed a period of full employment, and at no time has the number of registered unemployed men and women been above 140.

The lowest figure (81) was recorded in the month of October and of this small number, more than half the workers had been registered as unemployed for very short periods only.

Our local percentage of unemployed people has been well below the Regional (East and West Ridings) and National figures throughout the whole year, and locally the unemployment trends were similar to those in other parts of the country, *e.g.*, maximum number of unemployed people in the early months of the year and gradually reducing registers as the year progressed.

In January, 1960, we recorded 0·6% of the working population as being unemployed and by December, 1960, this figure was reduced to 0·4%. Comparative figures for the Regional and National positions were 1·6% falling to 1% and 2·1% falling to 1·6% respectively. Towards the end of the year, presumably as a result of the credit restrictions, about 40 night shift workers in the carpet section of the textile industry, were put on short-time. There was also a little short-time working in the Wire Rope, Pile Fabric and Card Clothing industries, but the number of people affected was not more than 20 at any one time.

A considerable amount of overtime has been worked, particularly in the textile and engineering industries which, between them, provide employment for nearly half the population of the area.

Most industries have been busy, and the demands for skilled workers have exceeded the supply.

1960 seems to have been an industrially prosperous year for the workers in the Spen Valley area.”

BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH.

Area of district in acres at 1951 census	...	...	...	8,253
Population at 1951 census	...	...	...	36,981
Number of inhabited houses at 1951 census	...	...	...	12,396
Average number of persons per room at 1951 census	...	...	...	0·83
Number of families at 1951 census	...	...	...	12,450

Statistical Summary of the area for 1960 in comparison with 1959.

	1959	1960
Area of the district in acres	8,253	8,253
Estimated population (mid-year)	36,480	36,910
Average number of persons per acre	4·5	4·5
Estimated number of dwellinghouses	13,452	13,589
Average number of persons per house	2·8	2·7
Rateable value at 1st April	£339,634	£345,690
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£1,350	£1,375
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	13·5	12·2
Comparability Factor	1·01	1·01
Standardised Death Rate	13·7	12·4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	14·4	15·4
Comparability Factor	1·04	1·04
Standardised Birth Rate	15·0	16·0
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	20·5	22·4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	9·5	21·2
Maternal Mortality Rate	1·9	Nil

The Comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors the resulting rate is that which would apply if Spenborough had the same age and sex constitution as the country as a whole.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960.

Live Births. (Registered)					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	288	254	542
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	15	10	25
Total					303	264	567

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 15·4.

Stillbirths.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total					5	8	13

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births : 22·4.

Infant Mortality.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total					8	4	12

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 21·2.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 14·1.

The Birth Rate at 15·4 births per 1,000 population is higher than last year (14·4), and the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 115. Of the 567 births only 108 were born at home, the remainder, 80%, being born in neighbouring hospitals or maternity homes. Fifty-four births were premature, thirteen were stillborn, and twelve failed to survive the first year of life. In only three cases of stillbirth was toxemia of pregnancy a complicating factor and there was no evidence that this was associated with any of the neo-natal deaths.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1960.

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65—74	75 and Over	Males	Females	Deaths in Institutions
Tuberculosis respiratory ...												
Tuberculosis Other ...												
Syphilitic disease ...	1							1			1	1
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ...	1								1	1		
Cancer—												
(a) Stomach ...	16					1	9	2	4	7	9	5
(b) Lung, bronchus ...	12						9	2	1	10	2	8
(c) Breast ...	6						3	2	1		6	2
(d) Uterus ...	4					1	2		1		4	1
(e) Other ...	41					1	16	14	10	20	21	12
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	2				1			1		1	1	2
Diabetes ...	4						1	2	1	2	2	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	81	2					14	21	44	29	52	33
Coronary angina ...	90						38	32	20	59	31	23
Hypertension with heart disease ...	8						4	1	3	1	7	5
Other heart disease ...	51						10	13	28	20	31	11
Other circulatory disease ...	23					1	6	6	10	10	13	12
Pneumonia ...	13	1			1		1	1	9	8	5	10
Bronchitis ...	23						5	9	9	18	5	7
Other disease of respiratory system ...	5						1		4	2	3	4
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum ...	3							1	2	1	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea ...	1							1			1	1
Nephritis & nephrosis ...	7			1				2	4	4	3	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1								1	1		
Congenital Malformations ...	3	3								2	1	2
Other defined & ill defined causes ...	39	6				1	6	9	17	18	21	19
Motor vehicle accidents ...	5			2	2			1		3	2	2
All other accidents ...	4						1	1	2	1	3	2
Suicide ...	8				2	2	2	2		6	2	
TOTAL—All Causes ...	452	12	—	3	6	7	128	124	172	224	228	168

There were 42 fewer deaths this year than last year resulting in a death rate of 12·2 per 1,000 population which is lower than it has been in this district for the past twenty years or more. Male and female deaths were again evenly balanced and a noteworthy feature is the reduction in the number of deaths due to cancer, and in particular to deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. There were in all 22 deaths fewer resulting from cancer as compared with last year and 13 fewer deaths from cancer of the lung. The commonest cause of death was again due to coronary heart disease which was almost twice as prominent in males as in females. The causes of the 12 infant deaths are shown in the following table.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH, 1960.

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7—13 days	14—20 days	21—28 days	28 days—2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	In First Year
Broncho-pneumonia	...																	1				1				1
Congenital defects	2										1		1							1				3	2	5
Prematurity	4																							2	2	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2																					1		1		2
TOTALS	8										1		1					1			1	2		6	4	12

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1960 for the West Riding Administrative
County and England and Wales.**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England & Wales	Spennorth
Crude Birth	16.5	17.8	16.9	17.1	15.4
Adjusted Birth	16.7	17.8	17.1	17.1	16.0
Crude Death	12.2	9.7	11.5	11.5	12.2
Adjusted Death	12.9	11.9	12.6	11.5	12.4
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	—
Tuberculosis, Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	—
Cancer	2.10	1.67	1.98	2.16	2.19
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.97	1.53	1.85	*	2.19
Heart and Circulation	4.68	3.52	4.35	*	4.66
Respiratory Diseases	1.25	0.96	1.17	*	1.11
Maternal Mortality	0.70	0.82	0.73	0.39	—
Infant Mortality	22.5	22.4	22.5	21.7	21.2
Neo-Natal Mortality	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.6	14.1
Stillbirth	21.8	23.9	22.4	19.7	22.4

*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.
The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live
and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Given below are details of live premature infants born at home and in hospital :—

- (1) The number of premature babies notified during the year whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's area ... 54
- (2) The total number of premature babies notified during the year that were born :—
 - (a) at home 7
 - (b) in hospital or nursing home 47
- (3) The number of those born at home :—
 - (a) who were nursed entirely at home 7
 - (b) who died during the first 24 hours —
 - (c) who survived at the end of one month 7
- (4) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—
 - (a) who died within the first 24 hours 6
 - (b) who survived at the end of one month 48

Table showing Birth Weights of Premature Infants.

Birth Weight in pounds	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
Under 2	2	—	—	—
2 — 2½	2	—	—	—
2½ — 3	—	—	—	—
3 — 3½	—	—	—	—
3½ — 4	3	3	3	3
4 — 4½	11	11	11	11
4½ — 5	8	7	7	7
5 — 5½	28	27	27	27
Totals	54	48	48	48

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis. The following shows the schedule of procedure now recommended :—

<i>Visit</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Interval</i>
1	2—6 months	Triple (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis)	
2		do.	4 weeks or more
3		do.	do.
4	6—9 months	Poliomyelitis	do.
5		do.	do.
6	15—18 months	do.	
7	18—24 months	Smallpox vaccination	
8	School entry	Poliomyelitis (Booster)	
9		Diphtheria and tetanus (Booster)	do.
10	Thirteen years (approx.)	B.C.G.	

Diphtheria Immunisation.

A high level of protection against diphtheria has been obtained, and it will be seen that 83% of children under the age of 15 years have been immunised at one time or another. The percentage immunised under one year of age is very low and this is due to the timing procedure which we have adopted in the past for the various inoculations. During the year 536 children received primary inoculations and 421 received reinforcing injections.

Type of Injection	Age at Final Injection			Total
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	
Primary Injection	374	113	49	536
Re-inforcing Injection	—	2	419	421

I give below a table showing the numbers and percentages of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years separated from those who had a course of immunisation previously :—

Age at 31-12-60 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in year :	Under 1 1960	1—4 1959-1956	5—9 1955-1951	10—14 1950-1946	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1956-1960	212 (37%)	1518 (73%)	1582 (63%)	1958 (60%)	5270 (63%)
B. 1955 or earlier	—	—	527 (21%)	1154 (36%)	1681 (20%)

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

During the year 484 children completed a course of immunisation and it will be seen that 37% of children under one year and 65% of children between one and four years of age had received protective inoculation. Although we are now combining anti-tetanus injections with diphtheria and whooping cough no figures are available of the percentage of immunisation against this disease.

The following table shows the amount of Whooping Cough Immunisation carried out during the year :—

Age at final injection—	
Under 6 months	126
6 months to 1 year	304
1—2 years	... 34
2—3 years	... 12
3—4 years	... 8
	<hr/> 484 <hr/>

Whooping Cough Immunisation in relation to Child Population.
Number of children at 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31/12/60 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	Under 1 1960	1—4 1959-1956	5—9 1955-1951	10—14 1950-1946	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	214	1352	1247	117	2930

Smallpox Vaccination.

Due to change over from the procedure of giving primary vaccination during the first six months of life to its postponement to 18 months to 2 years, there has been comparatively little smallpox vaccination this year in comparison with previous experience. However, it is hoped that this is only a temporary phase and that satisfactory levels will be obtained in the future.

Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1960.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	5	90	26	21	30	172
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	49	49

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

After the rush of work last year in organising the extension of the scheme to the under 40's and ensuring that as many as possible received third injections, this year was somewhat quieter. However, uptake of vaccination was well maintained in children under 15 years and it is estimated that almost 80% of such children have been vaccinated. The older groups still show some apathy, however, and it is estimated that only about 46% of the 16—40 age group have been vaccinated.

Ages	Under 1 1960	1—4 1959-1956	5—9 1955-1951	10—15 1950-1944	Expect- ant Mothers	16—26	26—40	Total
Vaccinated during 1960	77	387	59	32	34	124	546	1259

In addition to the above, 913 children and 1018 adults received a third injection.

The following table shows the number in Spenborough who had received two injections by the end of the year.

1960	1959-1956	1955-1951	1950-1944	Others	Total
77 (13%)	1509 (73%)	1993 (79%)	3190 (76%)	3120	9889

Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against tuberculosis is available to certain contacts of cases of tuberculosis, especially young infants, and also to school-children of 13 years of age. The former are carried out by the Chest Physician at the general hospitals, and the details of our school programme are given in the section relating to School Health for the sake of convenience.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of chicken-pox which had begun to rise during the last quarter of 1959 continued its upward trend and there was a moderate incidence particularly in the first two quarters of the year. Whooping Cough was also more prevalent than has been usual of recent years but was not in general severe in nature and in the 31 cases who had previously been immunised against the disease the symptoms were so modified and of such a transient nature that in many cases the diagnosis must have been considered doubtful.

Although the incidence of Food Poisoning appears to be high it is not considered that in the majority of these cases the symptoms of intestinal pain, diarrhoea and at times sickness were related to the consumption of contaminated food and in fact, as will be seen from the tables relating to food poisoning, in only 11 cases was a specific organism identified. As these cases occurred sporadically throughout the year and in all parts of the district there did not appear to be any question of a single source of contamination.

It will also be seen from these same tables that in two cases arsenical poisoning was identified following removal of patients to hospital. This appears to have been due to the extraneous contamination of a partially used bag of flour which was incorporated in dumplings prepared with a meal of stew. The two persons concerned were a mother and daughter living alone and the mother unfortunately died. After the initial identification of the poison responsible the matter was handed over to the police authorities.

The following table gives statistical details of the cases of food poisoning notified during the year :—

1. (a) Food Poisoning notifications, (Corrected) as returned to Registrar General.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
10	26	8	31	75

(b) Cases otherwise ascertained.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	2	2	2	6

(c) Fatal Cases.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	1	1

2. Single Cases.

	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified ...	6	7	13
Agent not identified ...	69	—	69

Classification of identified agents :—

(a) Arsenic	...	2
(b) Salmonella enteritidis	...	3
(c) Salmonella typhi-murium	...	6
(d) E. Coli type 026	...	2

As it was apparent that many cases of Infective Hepatitis were occurring in the district for the second year in succession the Council made an Order under Section 147 of the Public Health Act making this disease compulsorily notifiable in Spenborough. This received the approval of the Ministry of Health and Infective Hepatitis becomes notifiable locally from the 1st January, 1961.

Anthrax also became a disease notifiable to Medical Officers of Health from 1st December, 1960, by Order of the Ministry of Health.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Areas and Quarters. 1960.

Disease	Cleckheaton, Hunsworth Oakenshaw and Scholes				Liversedge, Roberttown, Hartshead and Norrithorpe				Gomersal and Birkenshaw				Spenborough			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Measles ...	4		2	6	30		2	19	2	1			36	1	5	32
Whooping Cough ...		13	12	12		10	32	9	3		13			26	57	25
Chicken Pox ...	86	35	5	2	64	78	2	6	32	81			231	145	7	10
Scarlet Fever ...	3	3		1	14	5	3		3	10	1		27	11	4	2
Erysipelas ...	2				2		1	1		1			5		1	1
Dysentery ...		4			1	9	3	1	3		1		1	16	4	1
Food Poisoning ...	5	11	2	26		9	1	3	6	5	5		10	26	8	31
Pneumonia ...	1	1	1	5	2	1		1	1		1		3	3	2	6
TOTALS ...	101	67	22	52	113	112	44	40	49	99	22	16	313	228	88	108

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Age Groups and Wards, 1960.

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Oakenshaw and Hunsworth	Scholes	Cleckheaton East	Cleckheaton West	Spen and Littleton	Millbridge	Hightown and Hartshhead	Roberttown and Norristhorpe	Gomersal	Birkenshaw	Hospital
Measles ...	74	3	41	30					5	4	2	1	7	8	6	30	5	6	
Whooping Cough ...	108	6	57	42		3			1	9	10	17	8	4	33	6	16	4	
Chicken Pox ...	393	8	122	261	1	1			11	20	44	53	28	23	93	6	82	33	
Scarlet Fever ...	44		4	40					2		3	2	3	5	6	8	7	8	2
Erysipelas ...	7					4	2	1			1	1	1		2	1	1		
Pneumonia ...	14	1	3	2		1	3	4		5	2	1	1		2	1	2		
Dysentery ...	22	1	8	4		7	1	1	1		3			8	2	4	2	2	
Food Poisoning ...	75	3	21	7	8	20	13	3	15	1	7	21	5	1	5	2	11	7	
TOTALS ...	737	22	256	386	9	36	19	9	35	39	72	96	53	49	149	58	126	60	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

Only three new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and two of other tuberculosis were notified during the year, and this is the lowest rate of notification which has ever occurred in the district, and indeed both in number of cases on the register and number of new notifications Spenborough compared very favourably with any other district either in the County or in the Country. Nevertheless the work done in the continuous supervision by the public health staff and by the consultant chest physician of patients remaining on the register continued as usual. 380 home visits were paid by Nurse Smith in connection with the treatment and contact tracing of tuberculous patients, and by her continued attendance at the chest clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital she also maintains the close and happy liaison which it is essential to maintain between the therapeutic and preventive aspects.

We are continuing our efforts to protect younger children by tuberculin testing of five and eight year olds at school and by the B.C.G. vaccination programme among the thirteen year olds.

The statistical details of Tuberculosis in Spenborough are as follows :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ...	51	42	5	12
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year ...	1	2	1	1
(c) Removals from other areas	1	2	—	—
(d) Number of Cases removed from the Register ...	9	12	2	7
(e) Number of Cases remaining on the Register ...	44	34	4	6

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
64 and upwards	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—

One notification was received of admission of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria and three discharged.

The following are the institutions to which tuberculosis patients were admitted :—

			<i>Admission</i> Form I	<i>Discharges</i> Form II
Whitley Grange Hospital	...	...	1	3

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The Mental Health Act, 1960, came fully into force in November of this year. This seeks to retain those afflicted by mental illness or by sub-normality within the community to the maximum extent possible. It places on Local Health Authorities the duties of providing for the care, training and rehabilitation of such patients other than in hospitals, and it brings into being a new class of Mental Welfare Officer with duties covering the whole field of mental health. Apart from legislative changes in connection with the admission and discharge of patients from hospital the emphasis is on informality rather than on certification as in the past.

The Mental Welfare Officer's tasks are to help both general practitioners and hospital staff with admissions, discharges, and background reports, and by attendance at out-patient clinics and hospitals to learn of the patients' needs so that after care can be more effective. They supervise the well-being of patients in their own homes and are available to give help and guidance wherever a mental health problem exists.

The statistics given below show the situation with regard to sub-normality in Spenborough during this year. With the opening of the County Training Centre at Lincoln House, Heckmondwike, in January, all the patients who formerly attended the Dewsbury Centre have now been transferred and are conveyed thence by special transport. There are no figures available for mental illness this year due to the prolonged absence through illness of Mrs. De La Cour, the Social Worker, who formerly carried out these duties in this and neighbouring areas. Shortly after her return to duty she received promotion to a senior post in another area, so that for the last few months of the year no special officer was available within the Division.

Under the new scheme the Divisional establishment is for one full-time and one part-time Mental Welfare Officer, but where they are to come from and what their degree of training will be is at this stage by no means clear. The scheme also provides for a Senior Mental Welfare Officer to be allocated to each large hospital catchment area. Of this hierarchy I am suspicious and critical, fearing that it may lead to further separation between the field worker and the hospital staffs in the care of the patient. Time, however, may and I hope will, prove this fear to be groundless.

Mental Deficiency Statistics.

1. Number of defectives on register :	Males	Females	Total
(a) at home	23	30	63
(b) in institutions	26	13	39
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 102
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
2. Number of defectives under supervision at home :			
(a) Statutory Supervision	28	27	55
(b) Voluntary Supervision	4	3	7
(c) On Licence from Institutions ...	1	—	1
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 63
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
3. (a) Number of defectives in gainful employment	20	7	27
(b) Number attending Occupation Centres	8	11	19
(c) Number awaiting admission to Institutions... ..	—	1	1
4. Placed under supervision in 1960 ...	3	2	5
5. Placed under guardianship in 1960 ...	—	—	—
6. Admitted to Institutions in 1960 ...	—	1	1
7. Admitted to Lincoln House Occupation Centre, 1960	8	11	19
8. Visits paid during 1960 :—			
(a) To cases on Licence	3	—	3
(b) To Cases under Statutory Supervision	96	151	247
(c) To cases under Voluntary Supervision	66	104	170
(d) For Home reports for institutions	5	6	11
	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 261	<hr/> 428
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Total Visits	167	261	428

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The domiciliary nursing service has again been freely sought although there were fewer visits paid this year than last and the number of cases attended slightly fewer also. The bulk of the work as will be seen from the figures below, is in connection with the home nursing care of the aged and chronic sick, but with the earlier discharge of patients from hospital there is also an increasing amount of nursing required to complete treatment. Co-operation between the district nurses and general practitioners and liaison with other members of the public health staffs has been excellent. Suitable equipment, sometimes of a very specialised nature, has been readily available when required.

1. No. of cases visited during 1960—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
(b) Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>626</u>

2. Age Groups of cases visited—

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
5—65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>626</u>

3. No. of visits paid during 1960 to—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,564
(b) Surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,176
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	345
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>13,085</u>

4. No. of visits paid to each age group—

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
5—65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,781
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,164
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>13,085</u>

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The number of attendances at the local authority clinics continued at the same level as last year, representing as for some years only a small proportion of the number of expectant mothers. However, the number of ante-natal and post-natal visits were increased and it was possible still to continue some of the ante-natal classes in preparation for confinement and motherhood. With frequent changes in staff and inability to recruit midwives for domiciliary practice it is extremely difficult to maintain what should be regarded as a satisfactory service in relation to ante-natal care and instruction, liaison with general practitioners, and continuity of care of the patient. To this extent the present service is unsatisfactory, but this is not in any way to disparage the efforts of the midwives who have given of their best under trying circumstances during the year.

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of Cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
—	4	7	97	108

(a) Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	1450
(b) Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	2642
(c) No. of cases receiving Pethidine alone	...				1
(d) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air alone	...				27
(e) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air & Pethidine					62
(f) No. of cases receiving Trilene alone	...				1
(g) No. of cases receiving Trilene and Pethidine					7

The midwives sought medical aid on 54 occasions, details of which are given below :—

(i) Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) Labour	...	...	...	...	30
(iii) Lying-in	8
(iv) The child	13

Pregnancy.

Malpresentation	2	Multiple Pregnancy	...	1
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Labour.

Retained Placenta	...	3	Uterine Inertia	...	1
Ruptured Perineum	...	24	Premature Labour	...	1
Foetal distress	...	1			

Lying-in.

Post-partum Haemorrhage	1	Pyrexia	...	...	...	5
Breast Condition	...	2				

The Child.

Eye condition	...	...	9	Cyanosis	...	...	1
Asphyxia	...	...	2	General Condition	...	...	1

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics :—				Ante-Natal	Post Natal
Elm Bank Clinic	...	...	...	181	5
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	369	9
Total during the year				<u>550</u>	<u>14</u>

Number of women who attended during the year :—

Elm Bank Clinic	...	...	...	32	5
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	49	9
Total during the year				<u>81</u>	<u>14</u>

Number of women attending for the first time :—

Elm Bank Clinic	...	...	...	24	5
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	35	9
Total during the year				<u>59</u>	<u>14</u>

Relaxation.

Relaxation classes re-commenced when trained staff became available and during the year 48 classes were held. Of the 44 women who attended the clinic 19 were ante-natal clinic patients and 25 were attending their own doctor for ante-natal care, and they made 203 attendances altogether.

Dental Treatment of expectant and nursing mothers :—

No. inspected by Dental Officer	...	...	...	31
No. found to require treatment	...	...	...	28
No. found not to require treatment	...	...	...	3
No. who refused treatment	...	...	...	—
No. who received full treatment	...	...	...	27
No. still receiving treatment	...	...	...	10
No. of General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	9
No. of teeth extracted	...	...	...	78
No. of teeth filled	...	...	...	46
Scaling and gum treatment	...	...	...	10
No. fitted with dentures	...	...	...	15

HEALTH VISITING AND CHILD WELFARE.

Only part of the scope of the Health Visitors' duties are shown by the statistical returns of their visits, etc., during the year. There has had to be a considerable reduction in the amount of domiciliary visitation of infants this year because of the pressure of other work. Because of the very large numbers attending the Infant Welfare Clinic at Scholes it was decided to hold an extra monthly session and this has been well attended. Another pleasing development in the work of the Health Visitor has been the provision of background reports for hospitals with special regard to geriatric cases. As there is always a waiting list for the admission of such cases this is of great assistance in assessing priority. The whole bias of the work of the Health Visitor is, however, towards education and although 272 parentcraft talks or lectures were given at school during the year this is but a small part of the health education work which she actually carries out.

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year :—

(a) To expectant mothers :—		1959	1960
(i) First visits 		35	58
(ii) Total visits 		79	85
(b) To children under 1 year of age :—			
(i) First visits 		510	552
(ii) Total visits 		4,878	3,339
(c) To children between the ages of one and five years :—			
(i) Total visits 		2,071	2,095
(d) To other classes :—			
(i) Total visits 		4,023	4,060
(e) No. of attendances at Clinics 		874	756
(f) No. of parentcraft lectures 		188	256
(g) No. of visits to schools for medical inspections, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc. 		956	913
(h) No. of home visits in connection with school-children		368	477

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who first attended during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total Number of Children who attended during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attendance during the year	Medical Consultations	
			1960	1959	1958-5		Under 1 yr.	1 but under 2	2 but under 5		Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	4	139	111	96	54	261	1199	255	29	1483	417	94
Valley Road Clinic	4	123	93	76	45	214	969	101	90	1160	381	92
Birkenshaw Clinic	4	90	80	51	32	163	1313	164	15	1492	315	50
Scholes Clinic	3	50	40	38	13	91	459	152	16	627	153	51
Roberttown Clinic	1	35	25	29	18	72	187	79	10	276	134	33
Gomersal Clinic	2	82	72	50	31	153	734	94	21	849	250	70
TOTALS	18	519	421	340	193	954	4861	845	181	5887	1650	390

During the year 1,669 tins of National Dried Milk, 14,025 bottles of Orange Juice, 1,960 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 1,383 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

It is difficult to reduce to figures the amount and scope of the work which is done in connection with problem families whose general standard of cleanliness or child care falls consistently and considerably below the minimum that we have a right to expect, and needless to say many other families in addition to those recorded below have had to have special attention from time to time. Nevertheless by the efforts of the staff and the many others concerned in the welfare of these families the rate of breakup and dispersion of these families has been kept at a very low level over the years.

There is provision for such cases to be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health and it is his responsibility, when it is considered necessary, to call meetings of the various officers concerned to discuss the circumstances of each case with a view to determining the best method of tackling the problem. This has been done on a number of occasions during the year.

The following is the record of work which has been maintained in connection with problem families current on our Health Department register :—

On register beginning 1960	...	...	...	...	11
Removed from district	...	...	...	...	0
Added to Register	...	...	...	...	7
Removed from Register 1960	...	...	...	...	3
Total on Register at end of 1960	...	...	...	...	15
Re-housed	...	...	...	...	1
Visits paid by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	109
No. of school children involved	...	...	...	...	36
No. of pre-school children involved	...	...	...	...	28
No. of babies born	...	...	...	...	2
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	0

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

Following authorisation by the Ministry of Health for Local Health Authorities to establish schemes for chiropody for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and physically handicapped persons, the County Council adopted a scheme which could provide for either a direct service provided by the County Council or for making use of voluntary organisations on an agency basis. Within this Divisional area voluntary Committees both in Spenborough and in Mirfield had, under the guidance of the Health Department, established comprehensive and efficiently run chiropody clinics for elderly persons. It appeared to me, however, that administration would be easier and expansion of the service more rapid, if these schemes came under my direct administration, and the voluntary Committees concerned readily agreed to this. Consequently from the 1st February a direct chiropody service for the classes of persons mentioned commenced in the Divisional area.

The figures given below indicate that approximately 13% of persons of pensionable age in the district received chiropody treatment during the year. 114 patients received treatment at home of whom 4 were physically handicapped persons. There was no demand at all for treatment by expectant mothers. The number of clinic sessions was increased at Hightown Valley Road and Birkenshaw and this enabled six treatments per person per year to be given at a sessional attendance of nine patients per session. These figures are as laid down in the County's scheme and I do not think they are entirely satisfactory. Many persons need more than six treatments per year and the attendance of nine persons per session leads to an atmosphere of flurry especially where there are no voluntary workers to assist patients with stockings and footwear. It would be preferable to reduce the number attending at each session to eight at the most.

Fully qualified chiropodists are engaged on a sessional fee basis and I think it would be much preferable to have full-time staff and this incidentally would be more economical. However, this would, of course, imply the payment of a salary sufficient to make recruitment possible. The average cost per treatment in the clinics worked out at 4s. 10d. (excluding cost of premises, heat and light) and the domiciliary treatments at 12s. 6d. each. So far the service provided is adequate to existing demand but there is a steady stream of new patients and it appears likely that further expansion will be necessary in due course.

Clinic	Sessions per Month	No. of Sessions Held	No. of Patients Treated*			Total Treatments*		
			P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton ...	16	172	270	—	—	1472	—	—
Churchill Hall, Birkenshaw ...	6	52	106	2	—	437	2	—
Liberal Club, Hightown ...	6	50	101	—	—	436	—	—
Valley Road, Liversedge ...	8	92	144	—	—	780	—	—
Totals ...	36	366	621	2	—	3125	2	—

*P ... Pensioners.
PH ... Physically Handicapped.
EM ... Expectant Mother.

OLD PEOPLE’S WARDENS SCHEME.

In connection with the care of elderly or disabled persons, Wardens have been appointed on certain Council estates to pay frequent visits to the occupants of the houses which have been specially erected to accommodate elderly people. The following tables give some idea of the amount and type of work which they carry out and may well be of interest to members of the Council who are often themselves in contact with their problems. The list of activities is only typical of those which are commonly undertaken.

Estate	Visits during Year	Average Number of Cases Supervised
Barrington	4363	20
Cloverhill/Laverhills	3898	20
Windybank	6257	24
Turnsteads (Two Wardens)	462	60

The Two Wardens on Turnsteads estate were employed from 5th December, 1960, and the figures relate from then to the end of the year.

Variety of Duties.

Acting as escort to patient going to hospital.
Obtaining reading glasses.
Telephoning for coal delivery.
Buying meat and groceries.
Posting letters.
Fetching pensions.
Cashing cheques.
Reporting defects in houses.
Applying for Home Helps.
Sending for General Practitioners.
Reporting gas and electricity faults.
Cutting hair.
Fetching coal in.
Lighting fires.
Paying bills.
Contacting relatives when patient taken to hospital.
Liason with Health Visitors.
Arranging for N.A.B. to call.
Helping with preparation of meals.
Fetching prescriptions.
Advice re dental treatment.
Advice re removal expenses.
Arranging for dustbins to be emptied.
Asking for handrails on baths.
Asking for handrails on outside steps.
Requesting domiciliary chiropody.
Minor first aid.
Arranging visits by Vicar and church workers.
Clear paths of ice and snow.
Arrange for hot pie and pea dinners to be delivered.
Advice re home safety.
Witnessing legal documents.
Enquiries re Blind Persons Pension entitlement.
Minor repairs to clothes of old men living alone.
Making beds.
Arrange visit by Mental Health Social Worker.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

There was an increased demand of between 15 and 20% for this service during the year and it was fortunate that this could be met from an increased establishment and the recruitment of suitable staff. Nobody has gone without for very long when the need for such help was obvious, and although a service of this type is extremely difficult to administer, no major problems have arisen. Once again a glance at the figures reveals the benefit which aged and chronic sick persons are receiving from this service. They constitute 85% of the cases.

Reason for Provision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentages
Maternity	29	2,065	2.9
Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Aged Chronic Sick			
Over 65	335	60,309	85.9
Under 65	22	2,779	4.0
Others	54	5,026	7.2
Totals	440	70,179	100

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council is empowered to provide convalescent home treatment. General Practitioners recommend those who are in need of this service and during the year 20 Spenborough residents were admitted to the following Homes:—

Blackburn & District, St. Annes	...	2
Metcalfe Smith House, Harrogate	...	4
Binswood Didsbury	... ..	1
"Tudor," Bridlington	... ..	5
Evelyn Devonshire, Buxton	... ..	4
Hunstanton Convalescent Home	...	1
Boarbank, Grange-over-Sands	... ..	3

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The pattern of the School Health Service continued much as in previous years, as it was not thought opportune both on account of the pressure of other activities and in the absence of the prospect of continuity of staff, to replace the system of routine medical inspection with other and more time consuming methods.

The outstanding feature of the routine inspections has been that out of 1,933 children examined only three were found to be physically unsatisfactory, and although 494 defects were noted for observation most of these were of a minor or transitory nature. All children at school have eye tests each year and those whose vision is worse than 6/9 in one eye are referred to the consultant ophthalmologist for further examination. As a result of this procedure 77 children were supplied with spectacles for the first time.

The speech therapy clinic was resumed in September after having been without a speech therapist for the greater part of the year, but fortunately the dental clinic had no such problems as the very considerable volume of dental inspection and treatment shows.

As a result of special medical examinations carried out 39 children were recommended for special educational treatment and one was referred to the child guidance clinic because of maladjustment and home difficulties.

The tuberculin testing of school entrants and eight year olds showed only five positive reactors out of 834 tests given, whereas at thirteen years of age 24% of the children tested gave positive reactions. The reluctance of parents to consent to the B.C.G. scheme of vaccination against tuberculosis which can now be offered to children over ten years of age is difficult to understand as the procedure has been found to be safe and effective.

The remainder of the services including the health education lectures given in the secondary modern schools which increased from 188 last year to 272 this year functioned satisfactorily as in previous years.

Classification of the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1956 and later	7	7	100·00	—	—
1955	454	454	100·00	—	—
1954	119	119	100·00	—	—
1953	49	48	97·95	1	2·05
1952	240	239	99·58	1	0·42
1951	135	135	100·00	—	—
1950	4	4	100·00	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—	—
1948	318	317	99·69	1	0·31
1947	230	230	100·00	—	—
1946	74	74	100·00	—	—
1945 and earlier	303	303	100·00	—	—
TOTAL	1933	1930	99·84	3	0·16

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up defects 399

During the year 137 free issues of dietary supplements in the form of iron tonics were made to school children where recommended by the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the type of defects discovered at the routine School medical inspections :—

Defects Table.

Defects	Recommended for Treatment	Recommended for Observation	Totals
Skin	15	29	44
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	2	9	11
(b) Otitis Media	3	24	27
(c) Other ...	—	1	1
Nose and Throat	13	80	93
Speech	5	15	20
Lymphatic Glands	—	44	44
Heart and			
Circulation ...	2	34	36
Lungs	6	33	39
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	5	7	12
(b) Other ...	5	41	46
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	5	20	25
(b) Feet ...	30	40	70
(c) Other ...	17	56	73
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	1	3	4
(b) Other	1	16	17
Psychological			
(a) Development	—	22	22
(b) Stability	—	17	17
Other Defects ...	—	1	1
Abdomen ...	1	2	3
Totals ...	111	494	605

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangements of special examinations. During the year 52 children were examined involving 56 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made:—

Education in a Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	2
Education in a Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	9
Education in a School for Partially Sighted Children ...	1
Education in a School for Spastics	1
Education in an Open Air School for Delicate Children ...	3
Special Education in an ordinary school	20
Referred to the Child Guidance Clinic	1
Home Tuition	2
Education in an Epileptic Colony	1
Reported to Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts:—	
Section 57(3) (incapable of receiving education at school)	1
Section 57(5) (require supervision after leaving school)	3

During the year the following admissions to special schools were made:—

Open Air School for Delicate Children	1
School for Physically Handicapped Pupils	2
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	1
School for Partially Sighted Children	1
School for Spastics	1
Epileptic Colony	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	3
Commenced Home Tuition	1

During the year the following discharges from special schools were made:—

Hospital School	1
Hostel for Maladjusted Children	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	8
Open Air School for Delicate Children	3
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	4
School for the Deaf	1
Ceased Home Tuition	1

The following table shows the number of children from Spensborough receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1960:—

Type of School	No. of children receiving special education	No. of children awaiting special education
Open Air School for Delicate Children	1	2
School for Partially Sighted ...	2	—
School for the Blind	1	—
School for the Deaf	4	—
School for Physically Handicapped	7	1
School for Spastics	1	—
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	37	10
Hostel for Maladjusted ...	1	—
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	3	1
Epileptic Colony	1	—
Home Tuition	—	1

CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—

Number of children examined for the first time	...	128
Number of re-examinations	... ..	445
Total number of attendances	... ..	573
Number of sessions held during the year	... ..	51
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed for first time		77
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed subsequently		199
Number referred for other treatment	... ..	12
Number referred for operative treatment	... ..	2

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC.

Minor ailments are treated by the nurses both at the clinics and in the schools. The following table gives details of such treatments during 1960 :—

Minor Ailment	No. treated
Skin :	
Ringworm—body	1
Scabies	5
Impetigo	8
Other skin diseases	—
Eye Disease :	
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital).	—
Ear Defects :	
Otitis media	—
Otorrhoea	—
Other	1
Miscellaneous	329
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	<u>344</u>
Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics	
	<u>354</u>

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Total No. of sessions held	70
No. of sessions held weekly	2
No. of cases treated	29
No. of treatments	313
Average number of attendances per session ...	2·5
Average length of course of treatment (sessions)	10·5
No. on register at end of year	8
Details of cases treated :	
General Debility	5
Bronchitis	11
Recurrent Colds	8
Psoriasis	2
Persistent Cough	1
Catarrh	1
Boils	1
	<u>29</u>

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Sessions devoted to inspection in schools	10
Sessions devoted to treatment	444
Sessions devoted to administering General Anaesthetics at other Dental Clinics ...	24
No. of children inspected	2019
No. of children offered treatment ...	1010
No. of children treated	1425
No. of attendances	3433
Anaesthetics.	
Local	589
General	572
Temporary Teeth.	
Extractions	
Septic	828
For Orthodontia	159
Fillings	44
Dressings	4
Permanent Teeth.	
Extractions	
Septic	670
For Orthodontia	95
Fillings	2349
Dressings	203
Root Fillings	28
Crowns, inlays, etc.	18
Scaling and gum treatment	56
Dentures	19
Orthodontic Cases.	
No. of patients	65
No. of attendances	892
Pre-School Children.	
No. inspected by Dental Officer	55
No. of attendances for treatment ...	54
No. of extractions	124
No. of fillings	9
No. of general anaesthetics administered	49

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

No. of half-day sessions held during year	...	...	...	74
No. of new cases treated during year	...	...	...	30
No. of cases attending for treatment from previous year	...	...	...	26
Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	56
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	...	...	...	21
No. of visits made to schools	...	...	...	17
No. of home visits	...	...	...	—
Analysis of Cases Treated :				
Stammerers	...	...	...	Boys 2 Girls 2
Defects of Articulation—				
(a) Dyslalia	...	...	...	15 9
(b) Sigmatism	...	...	...	1 3
(c) Rhinolalia, due to Cleft Palate	...	...	...	1 —
(d) Rhinolalia, due to Nasal Obstruction...	...	...	...	1 —
Aphasia	...	...	...	2 —
Defective Speech due to:				
(1) Educational Subnormality	...	...	...	11 6
(2) Deafness	...	...	...	— —
Retarded Speech Development	...	...	...	3 3
Analysis of Cases Discharged :				
Discharges during year	...	...	...	3 4
Speech normal	...	...	...	2 2
Speech improved	...	...	...	— 1
Left District	...	...	...	1 1

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

Dr. M. F. G. Buchanan of the Department of Child Health, Leeds University, attended Elm Bank Clinic in a consultant capacity and during the year fifteen sessions were held. Cases were referred to him both from the Assistant County Medical Officers and from General Practitioners in the area.

I give below details of attendances and the types of cases seen :—

No. of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	15
No. of individual patients seen :				
(a) Pre-school children	...	...	...	1
(b) School children	...	...	...	40
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	67
Types of cases seen :				
(a) Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	7
(b) Respiratory System, including E.N.T. defects	...	...	...	4
(c) Psychological	...	...	...	3
(d) Epilepsy	...	...	...	4
(e) Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	1
(f) Incontinence	...	...	...	20
(g) Migraine	...	...	...	1
(h) Rheumatism	...	...	...	1
Total				41

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	15	6	21
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year	3	—	3
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	15	6	21
No. of cases continuing treatment in 1961 ...	3	—	3
Intelligence assessments carried out by			
Psychologist	—	4	4

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

The Physiotherapist continues to attend in Elm Bank Clinic for two half-day sessions a week and during the year 90 half-day sessions were held. The following table shows details of attendances and types and numbers of defects referred :—

No. of children on register 1st January, 1960	23
No. of children referred for treatment	43
Total number of attendances	761
Total number of treatments	761
No. of children discharged	38
No. of children on register 31st December, 1960	28
Defect	No.
Asthma	7
Bronchitis	5
Postural	10
Foot Deformities	40
Knock Knee	3
Breathing and Relaxation exercises	1
	<hr/> 66 <hr/>

CHIROPODY CLINIC.

The chiropodist continued to hold two half-day sessions a week, one at Elm Bank Clinic and one at Valley Road Clinic, and during the year 95 half-day sessions were held, at which 395 individual patients were treated. These patients received a total of 1,460 treatments. The following table gives the types and numbers of treatments given:—

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Hallux Valgus ...	60	Weak Foot ...	8
Corns and Callus...	68	Under/Overlapping Toes ...	115
Nail Conditions ...	34	Verrucae ...	60
Hallux Rigidus ...	8	Septic Conditions ...	6
Chilblains ...	30	Tinea Pedis ...	6

B.C.G. SCHEME.

The following is a statistical summary of the results of the scheme for the year :—

No. of thirteen year olds on school register	...	...	570
No. offered testing and vaccination	...	...	570
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	...	...	3
No. of acceptances	...	...	319
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	54·5%
No. of children tested	...	...	315
Result of Heaf test :—			
(a) Heaf Positive	...	...	77
(b) Heaf Negative	...	...	238
Percentages :—			
(a) Heaf Positive	...	...	24·5%
(b) Heaf Negative	...	...	75·5%
No. of children vaccinated	...	...	238
No. of final conversion Tests given at Twelve Months	...	...	229
No. of conversions at twelve months	...	...	221

TUBERCULIN JELLY TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS AND EIGHT-YEAR OLDS.

Tuberculin jelly testing of school entrants and eight year olds continued as a routine measure throughout the year. A letter of explanation and consent form was sent by the teachers with the Form N.P. to the children in these groups when they were due for medical examination at school. These were returned to the school and the school nurse applied the tuberculin and control jelly to those children whose parents had consented to this procedure being carried out, three days before the school medical inspection was due to be held. The School Medical Officers read these results when the children were presented for medical inspection and the implications were explained to the parents. Where the jelly test proved to be positive, the children were invited to the school clinic for a further skin test and, where this again proved to be positive, the tuberculosis visitor was informed and she arranged for follow-up of the child and contacts at the chest clinic.

I give below the results of the jelly tests for the year ended 31st December, 1960 :—

New Entrants						Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	...	275	278
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	257	263
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	93·5%	94·6%
Result of Jelly Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	253	260
Result of Final Heaf Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
(c) percentage of new entrants positive	...	...	...	...	...	·4%	·8%
7/8 Year Olds						Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	...	176	167
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	154	160
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	87·5%	95·8%
Result of Jelly test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	152	159
Result of Final Heaf Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
(c) percentage of 7/8 year olds positive	...	...	...	...	...	·6%	·6%
Total number of children X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total number of Contacts X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Three routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 14,504 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. 292 individual children were reported to be unfatisfactory on 430 occasions but it should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light. The incidence of infestation was in fact less than it has ever been before.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or of the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. No Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

The section of the work which follows, relating to the Public Health Circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Public Health Inspector.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937-59.

Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical).

There are 342 factories in the area. Of these factories, 246 are factories with mechanical power and 96 without. 14 visits were made to these premises and 2 notices were served to remedy defective and unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences. The Factory Inspector in the course of his duties, draws to the attention of the Council, any matters which it is the duty of the Council to enforce. The Department examines all plans submitted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for factory extensions, and comments are made upon the proposals. 7 plans of extensions were examined during the year.

Outworkers.

7 persons were notified during the year to the Department as being engaged in the repair and alteration of apparel, the inspection of textiles, and the weaving of textiles.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A. SALE OF MILK.

1. The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Distributors of Milk residing in the area	...	...	53
Distributors of Milk residing outside the area	...	...	12
<i>The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.</i>			
Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	31
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	16
Dealers' Licences to sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	48
Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	12
Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	29
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	17

2. The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

50 inspections were made. No notices were served for contraven-
tions.

3. Milk Sampling.

The following tables show the number and results of samples taken by the Department for bacteriological examination :—

			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	...	...	6	—	6
Tuberculin Tested					
(Farm Bottled)	...	...	33	3	36
Tuberculin Tested					
(Pasteurised)	...	...	8	—	8
Sterilised	...	...	1	—	1
Raw	...	...	3	—	3
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			51	3	54
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

4. Examination for Bacillus Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

During the year 32 samples of milk were submitted for examination for Bacillus tuberculosis and 32 for Brucella abortus. All the Bacillus tuberculosis samples and 26 of the Brucella abortus samples were negative.

It is gratifying to note that all the samples of milk examined for the presence of Bacillus tuberculosis were free from infection. It will be seen that this examination is confined to milk which has not been pasteurised, since the process of pasteurisation destroys any tuberculosis organisms present in the milk.

The position with regard to the examination of milk for the organism Brucella abortus is not so satisfactory. This organism causes the abortion of the unborn calf from the cow-in-calf. When the organism is passed out in the milk from the cow, and the milk is later drunk by some person, it can give rise, in the person consuming the milk, to a fever known as undulant fever. Although there is a law in force to deal with the sale of such infected milk, it is ineffective because of the long time lag which must elapse between the taking of the milk sample and the receipt of the final result. Fortunately, this matter is now receiving close attention from medical authorities and Government bodies, and it is hoped that before long, new and effective measures will be available to deal with this danger to health.

B. MEAT INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, Liversedge. One Inspector is employed full-time at the Abattoir to ensure 100% inspection :—

Month		Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Goats	Total
January	...	411	1158	323	6	—	1898
February	...	366	1076	373	16	—	1831
March	...	346	888	298	8	—	1540
April	...	351	812	266	13	—	1442
May	...	348	1083	252	4	—	1687
June	...	294	1200	168	9	—	1671
July	...	326	1345	202	4	—	1877
August	...	350	1568	259	6	—	2183
September	...	385	1368	284	11	—	2048
October	...	419	1395	372	12	—	2198
November	...	413	1255	348	8	—	2021
December	...	362	923	518	18	—	1821
		4371	14071	3660	115	—	22217

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4312	59	115	14071	3660
Number inspected	4312	59	115	14071	3660
All diseases except T.B.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	5	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	49	7	—	11	21
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with diseases other than T.B.	1·1%	11·8%	—	0·11%	0·65%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	0·4%	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of Cysticercus Bovis despatched to cold storage ...	2	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned during the year was :—

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis	—	13	0	13
Other diseases	1	2	1	24
	1	15	2	9

Condemned meat was collected by the firm of Messrs. Mitchel & Broadbent, Beacon Hill Road, Halifax, until April, when notice was given by the firm of their wish to cancel their contract. New arrangements were made with Wordsworth (Barnsley) Ltd., Twibell Street, Barnsley.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958-59.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958-59.

28 licences were granted for the purpose of slaughtering or stunning animals in a slaughterhouse or knackery.

204 visits were made to the Abattoir in connection with administrative and supervisory duties.

The Slaughterhouses Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959.

The Slaughterhouses (Reports) Direction, 1959.

The Borough Council's report on Slaughterhouse facilities provided within their District was submitted to and approved by the Health Committee and Corporation in July, 1960.

Herewith are some of the more important matters included in the report.

Review of Facilities.

The Corporation's Abattoir is capable of providing for the requirements of the district. In support of this it was shown that under the Meat Inspection Grants claim there was an export figure of 30,566 units indicating a supply of meat in excess of the requirements of the district. It was estimated that the Abattoir has been serving a population of 66,000 for the past three years.

Future Requirements.

The report indicated the difficulty of assessing the future needs of the district in view of the Local Government Boundary Commission having commenced taking evidence from this and neighbouring authorities.

Abattoir Capacity.

- (a) After improvements and with a 3 day kill the Abattoir could serve a population of 90,000.
- (b) After improvements and with a 4 day kill the Abattoir could serve a population of 130/150,000.

Adjoining Districts.

The population of the five contiguous authorities—Dewsbury, Batley, Spenborough, Mirfield, Heckmondwike—is 149,970. Thus the Abattoir would be capable of serving these districts.

Summary in General Terms of the Works needed to enable Slaughterhouse to comply with the Construction Regulations.

- (a) Provision of satisfactory facilities for the cleaning of stomachs, intestines, etc.
- (b) Provision of satisfactory facilities for the isolation of meat requiring further examination.
- (c) Provision of a suitable room for the retention of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption.
- (d) Provision of a suitable room and facilities for the changing of clothes.
- (e) Repair and replacement of the defective glazed wall surfaces in the slaughterhalls.
- (f) Repairs to walls, and doors (rat proofing).
- (g) Wall surfaces above glazed brick portion require treatment with a non-flaking material.
- (h) Repair of defective floor surfaces with non slip material.
- (i) Provision of satisfactory sanitary conveniences.
- (j) Provision of washing facilities in the beast slaughterhall, and in or near to the proposed sanitary conveniences.
- (k) Provision of non rusting type of hooks and offal rails.
- (l) Provision of mangers in pens of lairage.
- (m) Provision of suitable stunning pen or pens in the beast slaughterhall.

Recommended Day.

The Summary of the works set out above indicates that the repairs needed to enable the Abattoir to comply with the Construction Regulations should be carried out in conjunction with the Corporation's scheme for improvements and enlargement of the Abattoir. The combined works would take longer than if only the repairs had to be done, but if carried out in two stages, as outlined below, most of the repairs and the works necessary to comply with the Cruelty Regulations could be completed comparatively early.

Stage I.

- (1) Introduction of one line system of slaughtering for beasts with new beast walks and stunning pens.
- (2) Construction of new manure pit, tripe and fat rooms, gut scraping rooms.
- (3) Construction of pig and sheep walk from lairage.
- (4) Sanitary Accommodation.
- (5) Erection of wash rooms for employees, dining room, locker room, etc.
- (6) New large cooling room with bay for easy loading of vehicles.

The Corporation are of the opinion that Stage I should be completed by 31st December, 1961.

Stage II.

- (1) Existing cooling hall to be made into a pig and sheep slaughterhall with modern stunning and electrical equipment.
- (2) Private offices for those requiring them.
- (3) Casualty slaughter bay.
- (4) Meat Inspector's office.
- (5) Frozen meat store in old pig lairage if feasible and necessary.

The Corporation are of the opinion that Stage II should be completed by 31st December, 1962.

The Corporation, therefore, recommend that December, 1962, should be the day appointed by the Minister for the Construction Regulations to apply to the Abattoir.

C. INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

(a) The following unsound food was inspected and condemned during the year. This food was disposed of in the Corporation's controlled tips :—

				Lbs.
Canned meat, ham, etc.	...	...	...	798
Canned fish	...	...	...	29
Canned vegetables	...	...	...	465
Canned fruit	...	...	...	730
Canned milk and cream	...	...	...	62
Canned tomatoes	...	...	...	126
Canned cereals and puddings	...	...	...	48
Canned soups and purees	...	...	...	30
Canned poultry, game, etc.	...	...	...	8
Jams, preserves, pickles, etc.	...	...	...	5
Dried fruit	...	...	...	21
Beverages	...	...	...	1
Bacon, ham, etc.	...	...	...	163
				<hr/>
				2486
				<hr/>

1 ton 2 cwts. 22 lbs

(b) 2 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. These were graded as follows :—

Grade	1	2	Satisfactory
(c) Samples taken by West Riding County Council Weights and Measures Department.			

			Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	...	...	61	3
Other Foods	...	...	11	—
Drugs	...	...	2	—

Of the three samples of milk classified as “Adulterated,” proceedings were instituted in one instance where the milk contained 14·3% extraneous water. The retailer was fined £10 and ordered to pay £4 4s. 0d. costs. A further sample taken from this retailer contained 0·5% extraneous water, but in this instance no further action was taken by the Clerk of the County Council. A caution was issued by the Clerk of the County Council in respect of a sample which was found to be 14% deficient in fat.

(d) The following samples were also taken by the Health Department :—

For Chemical Examination			
2 Dripping samples	---	Satisfactory	
4 Sausage samples	---	„	
For Bacteriological Examination			
1 Frozen Whole Hen Egg sample	---	Satisfactory	
1 Potted Meat sample	---	„	
1 Liquid Egg sample	---	„	
5 Dessicated Coconut samples	---	„	
6 Synthetic Cream samples	---	„	

Less attention has been paid this year to the sampling of ice-cream which is now mainly produced by a few large reputable manufacturers, retailed in a pre-packed form, and rarely shows any contamination which is a danger to health. More attention has been paid to the sampling of made-up foodstuffs, or those foodstuffs which are used in the manufacture of other products. The results for this year have been all satisfactory, but the programme is to be continued and extended during the coming year to obtain a more comprehensive picture.

214 faecal specimens were obtained in connection with investigations into outbreaks of food poisoning.

D. INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The following table shows the number of food preparing premises in the area :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Ice Cream Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
For the Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
The following premises were registered during the year :—							
Sale of pre-wrapped Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Food & Drugs Act, 1955.**Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.**

During the year 879 visits were made to premises where food is prepared for sale or sold. 161 notices were served. Particulars are set out in the tables below:—

Premises inspected—	No. of visits
Bakehouses	18
Butchers shops	39
Meat Preparation premises	19
Confectionery shops	6
Grocers shops	23
General shops	16
Fried fish shops	10
Cafes and Restaurants	22
Canteens	34
Ice Cream shops, vendors and manufacturers ...	22
Market stalls	11
Mobile vans	2
Other food premises	16
Public Houses	16
Miscellaneous	46
Revisits	30
Inspection of meat and other foods	549
	<hr/>
	879
	<hr/> <hr/>

Notices served—	
Provide wash-hand basin	8
Provide sink	2
Provide hot water supply	8
Provide cold water supply	5
Provide hand washing notices	2
Provide soap and towels	1
Provide satisfactory drainage	2
Provide locker accommodation	4
Provide improved ventilation	3
Provide improved lighting	1
Provide first aid equipment	3
Provide refuse receptacles	3
Provide store room	1
Provide suitable equipment	2
Cease use of tobacco	2
Cease keeping animals	—
Cease use of insanitary premises	3
Remove refuse	8
Remove disused and unused articles	1
Cleanse, repair or renew equipment	5
Cleanse walls, floors, ceilings and fittings	10
Repair walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	19
Redecorate walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	52
Cover working surfaces	16
	<hr/>
	161
	<hr/> <hr/>

It was decided not to hold the course in Food Hygiene, which for the past three years has been held during the winter months, under the auspices of the local Evening Institute. It was felt that the majority of food-handlers in Spenborough, who were able to attend such courses, and wished to do so, had already attended one or other of the courses over the last three years. With this consideration in mind, it was decided not to run a course, rather than see a course collapse from lack of support, with consequent injury to its status, and the enthusiasm of those students who had troubled to enrol.

The organisation of a further course during the current year will be undertaken if there appears to be sufficient demand forthcoming from the food trade. It is probable that many persons employed in the food trade would be greatly encouraged to give of their spare time, if some reward was paid by their employers for the interest shown in their work.

The self-employed food handler has been fairly well represented at the Courses so far held, but it is appreciated that many self-employed food handlers who would like to attend a Food Hygiene Course, have found it impossible to desert their businesses at the times the courses have been held.

It is also realised that these Food Hygiene Courses fail to reach many persons for whom they are intended, such as cooks, canteen workers and waitresses. Many of these food handlers are part-time, and many are engaged only temporarily to cope with extra and sudden demands. Canteen and restaurant staff are expected to work hard and quickly at certain short peak periods during the day. By the early afternoon the need for much of their services is over, and most of the staff make their way home. It is understandable that they are then reluctant to give a whole evening to learning more of an occupation which occupies so small a part of their day. Yet the conditions under which these food handlers work, handling large quantities of susceptible food, with the clock controlling the care they can take in their work, are the very conditions which can give rise to an explosive outbreak of food poisoning.

One possible solution to the difficulty of bringing the need for instruction, and the demands of a working life, together, would be to hold the courses of instruction during working hours, probably in the early afternoon when the last cleaning task has been completed, and before the workers go home. One or two tentative approaches have already been made to large firms along these lines, but so far without success.

E. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in the area is satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

Number of dwelling houses supplied direct from main	...	13589
Number of population supplied direct from public water mains	... ..	36910
Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains by means of stand pipes	... ..	Nil
Number of population supplied from water mains by means of stand pipes	... ..	Nil

Water Sampling.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Chemical	2	—	2
Bacteriological	14	—	14

Swimming Baths.

1. Number of public swimming baths	... ..	1
2. Number of privately owned baths open to the public		Nil
3. Number of swimming baths exclusive to schools	...	Nil
4. Number of paddling pools	... ..	Nil

The water supplied to the Council owned swimming bath is from the town's mains. The chlorination and filtration plant in the premises ensures complete treatment of all water every five hours. The filters are cleansed three times per week using 5,000 gallons of bath water which is then replaced from the mains.

An unsatisfactory sample indicated that the chlorination of the water was, under certain conditions, at its lowest when the bath was being heavily used. An adjustment of the chlorination technique remedied this trouble and further samples were found to be satisfactory.

1. Number of samples of bath water examined bacteriologically	... ..	9
2. Number satisfactory	... ..	8
3. Number unsatisfactory...	... ..	1

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Public Health Act.	No. of
West Riding County Council (General) Powers) Act.	Inspections
Inspection of houses	132
Inspection of dangerous structures	43
Inspection of drainage... ..	364
Inspection of sanitary accommodation	144
Inspection of refuse tips	89
Inspection of refuse accommodation	75
Inspection of stables and piggeries	14
Inspection of offensive trades	21
Inspection of hairdressers premises	3
Investigation of noise nuisances	33
Investigation of nuisances	360
Investigation of refuse collection service	154
Investigation of trade refuse collection service	12
Investigation of water supplies	38
Investigation of infectious disease	155
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	269
Clean Air Act.	
Smoke observations	92
Boiler plant inspections	80
Investigation of smoke nuisances	12
Investigation of grit nuisances	1
Inspection of colliery spoilbanks	12
Visits to Deposit Gauges and Smoke Filters	208
Visits, interviews and inspections in connection with Smoke Control Areas	1030
Housing Acts.	
Inspection of unfit houses capable of repair	49
Inspection of unfit houses incapable of repair	139
Inspection of unfit houses in Clearance Areas	315
Inspection of demolition sites	226
Inspection of overcrowded houses	7
Inspection of houses under Rent Act provisions	16
Inspection of houses under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	29
Inspection of houses for Land Charge enquiries	285
Inspection of houses for Improvement Grants	218
Inspection of houses to assess life of houses	398
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	637
Food and Drugs Act.	
Inspection of bakehouses	18
Inspection of grocers shops	23
Inspection of confectionery shops	9
Inspection of general shops	16
Inspection of fried fish shops	10
Inspection of canteens	34
Inspection of cafes and restaurants	22
Inspection of public houses	5
Inspection of butchers' shops... ..	39
Inspection of dairies, farms and milk distributors	50
Inspection of ice cream premises and vans	22

Inspection of other food preparation premises	...	...	18
Inspection of other food premises	...	...	16
Inspection of mobile vans and stalls...	...	...	7
Inspection of transport and handling of meat	...	...	6
Miscellaneous inspections and revisits	...	...	109
Inspection of meat and other foods	...	...	549
Abattoir—administration	...	...	204
Sampling of milk	...	...	54
Sampling of ice cream	...	...	2
Sampling of other foods	...	...	20
Sampling of water	...	...	25
Enquiries and visits—food poisoning notifications	...	...	214

Factories Act.

Inspection of factories with power	...	...	12
Inspection of factories without power	...	...	2
Investigations into employment of outworkers	...	...	7
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	...	...	5

Various Acts—Inspections

Shops Act	...	...	25
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act	...	...	3
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act...	...	...	1043
Agriculture (Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	...	...	3
Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	Nil

Various Inspections, Interviews and Meetings

Market	...	...	57
Feast Ground	...	...	44
Public Conveniences	...	...	57
River Pollution...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	74
Interviews	...	...	611
Meetings	...	...	48

9125

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS AND NUISANCES REMEDIED DURING 1960.

HOUSING ACT, 1957, and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Defective chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	38
Defective walls and pointing	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective window frames and doors	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective rainwater pipes, spouts, soil pipes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	31
Defective ranges, flues and fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective windows and window cords	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defective floors and stairs	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective wall plaster	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective sink waste pipes, W.C's and fittings	...	...	...	...	...	39
Defective drainage and sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	66
Defective water supply	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective paths and yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective dustbins and ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	290
Defective ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from effluvia and dust	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisance from accumulations and tips...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Nuisance from streams and watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisance from dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from noise	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	21
Privy and waste water closet conversions	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	5
						631

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	...	...	347
1. By the Local Authority . Permanent	...	...	154
II. Temporary	...	...	Nil
2. By other Local Authority	...	...	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons	...	...	193
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:			
1. By the Local Authority	...	...	154
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	554
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	913
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were included and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	Nil

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	98
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	89
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	106
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
(A) <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.</i>	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(B) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(C) <i>Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1959.</i>	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	20
(2) Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer	Nil
(3) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	48
(4) Undertakings not to use for human habitation (Section 16(4))	1
(5) Undertakings to render fit for habitation (Section 16(4))	Nil
(6) Closing Orders (Section 17(1))	46
(D) <i>Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.</i>	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
(E) <i>Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.</i>	
(1) 18 Clearance Orders Number of houses	201
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders	95
4. Housing Act, 1957. Part IV. Overcrowding.	
(a) (1) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year	13
(2) Number of families living therein	13
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	85
(b) (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	12
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	61

From the following table it will be seen that the Housing Committee dealt with 268 houses under the Clearance, Closure and Demolition Sections of the Housing Act, 1957.

Houses Dealt with during 1960. Ward Distribution.

Ward	Address	Action Taken	No. of houses
Ward	Address	Action Taken	No. of houses
Scholes.	1, Tabbs Lane, Scholes	Undertaking not to re-let	1
	12, 14, Tabbs Lane, Scholes	Demolition Orders	2
	7, Towngate, Scholes	Closing Order	1
	3, Low Fold, Scholes	Demolition Order	1
	7, 8, 13, Low Fold, Scholes	Closing Orders	3
	15, 16, Low Fold, Scholes	Demolition Orders	2
	27, Providence Street, Scholes	Closing Order	1
	39, 41, Moorside, Cleckheaton	Closing Orders	2
	1058, 1060, Halifax Road, Hartshead Moor	Demolition Orders	2
	King/Sickle Streets, Cleckheaton	Clearance Order	6
Cleckheaton East	Sickle Street, Cleckheaton	Clearance Order	4
	16, King Street, Cleckheaton	Demolition Order	1
	21, Sickle Street, Cleckheaton	Closing Order	1
	2, 3, 4, Clifford Street, Cleckheaton	Closing Orders	3
	2, 3, 4, 6, John Street, Cleckheaton	Closing Orders	4
	3, 4, 5, 6, Porritt Yard, Cleckheaton	Closing Orders	4
	6, 7, Porritt Street, Cleckheaton	Closing Orders	2
	1, 2, Osborne Yard, Cleckheaton	Closing Orders	2
	5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, Heaton St., Cleckheaton	Closing Orders	16
	23, Northgate, Cleckheaton	Closing Order	1
Cleckheaton West	93, 95, 97, Northgate, Cleckheaton	Demolition Orders	3
	St. Peg Lane, Cleckheaton No. 1	Clearance Order	4
	49, Westgate, Cleckheaton	Closing Order	1
	51, Westgate, Cleckheaton	Demolition Order	1
	54, Westgate, Cleckheaton	Closing Order	1
Hightown	279, Halifax Road, Hightown	Demolition Order	1
	752, Halifax Road, Hightown	Closing Order	1
	754, Halifax Road, Hightown	Demolition Order	1
	768, Halifax Road, Hightown	Demolition Order	1
	Lower Hall Lane, Hightown	Clearance Order	6
	Hare Park Lane, Hightown	Clearance Order	8
	Halifax Road, Hightown No. 5	Clearance Order	6
	Halifax Road, Hightown No. 6	Clearance Order	6
	Halifax Road, Hightown No. 7	Clearance Order	5
	4, Quaker Lane, Hightown	Closing Order	1
Spen and Littletown	47, 49, Hare Park Lane, Hightown	Closing Orders	2
	St. Peg Lane, Cleckheaton No. 2	Clearance Order	4
	21, Dewsbury Road, Cleckheaton	Demolition Order	1
	Knowler Hill, Liversedge	Clearance Order	16
	Church Lane, Liversedge	Clearance Order	2
Roberttown and Norristhorpe	Lower Smithies, Liversedge	Clearance Order	11
	Roberttown Lane, Roberttown No. 5	Clearance Order	3
	218, Roberttown Lane, Roberttown	Demolition Order	1
	133, 135, Norristhorpe Lane, Norristhorpe	Demolition Orders	2
	Wakefield Road, Liversedge No. 1	Clearance Order	3
Millbridge	Wakefield Road, Liversedge No. 2	Clearance Order	89
	Huddersfield Road, Liversedge No. 1	Clearance Order	4
	Huddersfield Road, Liversedge No. 2	Clearance Order	4
Birkenshaw	St. John's Place, Birkenshaw	Clearance Order	20
	46, Old Lane, Birkenshaw	Demolition Order	1

RENT ACT.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1)	Number of applications for certificate	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	Nil
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	Nil
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlord under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	Nil
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	Nil

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

(7)	Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	6
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	...	...	...	...	Nil
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	6

CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert privy middens to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost	Council's Grant	No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
3	188 10 0	94 5 0	10	6

Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost	Council's Grant	No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
195	12,537 12 10	4,737 1 8	328	329

CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert waste water closets to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost	Council's Grant	No. of Waste Water Closets	No. of W.C's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	607 17 8	295 17 10	18	18

Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost	Council's Grant	No. of Waste Water Closets	No. of W.C's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
105	4,975 4 5	2,311 11 0	131	131

REFUSE COLLECTION, REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

A. Refuse Collection.

Great difficulty was experienced during the autumn and winter in maintaining the refuse collection service. This was due to shortage and unsuitability of labour, bad summer weather and the need for an improvement in the number and/or type of refuse collection vehicles as indicated in the last report.

A new survey was made with particular reference to the number of bins to be emptied, both trade refuse and household bins.

In December, field trials of the Dennis Mark III Paxit automatic continuous loading compression refuse collection vehicle were carried out. The results were most enlightening and it was evident that the time taken by the side loading vehicles going to the tips three and four times a day, was a big factor in slowing down the service. The results of the trial formed the basis of a report submitted early in 1961, in which recommendations were made for the replacement of 5 side loading vehicles by 4 Paxit rear-loaders in the next two years.

The Department was responsible for the removal of refuse from 14,697 premises and a total weight of 10,841 tons of refuse was removed.

B. Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of refuse by controlled tipping continued at the Football Field, East Bierley, and The Bottoms, Heckmondwike.

A fire occurred on East Bierley tip on Sunday, the 18th December. Prompt notification of the fire enabled the Department to deal effectively with it the same day.

The Corporation received formal notification terminating the agreement to tip at East Bierley from the 31st March, 1961.

It is increasingly difficult to find suitable tipping sites, but it seemed very likely that another site would be available by 1st April.

Arrangements will have to be made to deal with refuse from the Liversedge area, as the tip in Heckmondwike will not last more than 3-4 years.

C. Public Cleansing Costing Return.

COST STATEMENT 1960/61.

Item	Particulars 1.	Collection 2.	Disposal 3.	Totals 4.
		£	£	£
1.	REVENUE ACCOUNT Gross Expenditure :			
	(i) Labour	13717	1213	14930
	(ii) Transport	8758	507	9265
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	173	216	389
	(iv) Other items	—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure	22648	1936	24584
2.	Gross Income	256	3042	3298
3.	Net Cost	22392	Cr.1106	21286
4.	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5.	Unit Costs. Gross cost per ton, labour only	25 4	2 3	27 7
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only	16 2	11	17 1
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	41 9	3 7	45 4
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 607	£ Cr. .30	£ 577
9.	Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	1523	Cr. .75	1448

Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage.

				Income (Included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected
Salvage :				£	Tons
(a) Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	—	—
(b) Scrap Metal	...	...	...	14	0·1
(c) Waste Paper	...	...	...	2718	339·4
(d) Other Salvage	...	...	...	—	—
				=====	=====
				2732	339·5
				=====	=====
Trade Refuse	...	...	...	384	651

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 2 private houses were found to be infested with vermin. 3 Council houses were found to be infested with bed bugs, which were eradicated by disinfestation. No H.C.N. gas fumigations were carried out.

A number of requests were received from householders and tradesmen for assistance in dealing with wasps, cockroaches, red spider and other varieties of insect pests. As far as possible, within the resources of the Department, assistance was given either by the treatment of the infestation, or the supply of suitable insecticides.

Generally, little or no charge is made for the treatment carried out, or materials supplied, except in the case of business premises. In one or two cases it has been necessary to decline to deal with certain minor infestations which could well be dealt with by the complainant, but in the majority of cases, the requests for assistance received warrant the giving of the advice and help the Department has available.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 807 visits were made with the following results :

1.	No. of properties inspected	...	...	...	...	346
2.	No. of rat infestations found	...	...	...	...	104
	No. of mice infestations found	...	...	...	...	235
	Total number of infestations	...	...	...	...	339
3.	No. of properties treated by Local Authority				...	339
4.	No. of notices served to carry out treatment				...	Nil
5.	No. of notices served for structural alteration				...	Nil

With the use of such products as “Warfarin,” the eradication of most rat infestations is no longer a problem. Provided that the rat infestation is brought to the notice of the Department before it gets out of hand, it can be practically guaranteed that the rats will be exterminated within a few days.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for mouse infestations. Most people are surprised to learn that it is far harder to kill mice than to kill rats. The explanation lies in the fact that mice are very erratic feeders, whilst rats are creatures of habit which can be trained to eat themselves to death on poisoned foods. A solution to the problem lies in the use of stronger and deadlier poisons so that the least nibble by the mouse is fatal. As can be appreciated, however, these more drastic measures have to be used with great care, particularly in food premises.

The figures given above show a decrease in rat infestations but an increase in mouse infestations. It is felt that there has not been any actual overall increase in mouse infestations, but rather that the figures show that people are less willing to tolerate this dangerous and destructive pest than in days gone by, and that they more readily report these infestations to the Health Department, in the expectation of prompt and effective assistance.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are four offensive trades registered in the district.

Two Soap Boilers.

Two Fat Melters and Fat Extractors.

20 inspections were made. No notices were served in respect of any nuisances, although a number of verbal warnings were given in respect of spasmodic nuisances caused by the maladjustment or improper handling of manufacturing plant.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Industrial Pollution.

No. of Smoke observations (minimum period of 30 minutes)	92
-----------------------------------------------------------------	----

Notices served in respect of contraventions:

1. Dark smoke in excess of permitted aggregate ...	1
2. Continuous dark smoke in excess of 4 minutes ...	8
3. Black smoke in excess of permitted aggregate ...	2
4. Smoke nuisances	7

Of the 18 contraventions in respect of which notices were served on the firms concerned, a number occurred where it was known that adequate, modern plant had been installed. Later investigations invariably showed some carelessness in the operation of the plant, or some mechanical breakdown. There seems to be no satisfactory answer to smoke emission caused by mishandling of the plant, or by some unsuspected breakdown of equipment, until it is a legal requirement that adequate warning and recording equipment must be fitted to all boiler plant.

It is generally true to say, however, that once a firm has installed a suitable mechanical stoker, or changed over to oil-firing, it no longer figures prominently in the Departmental records, and another smokeless factory chimney has been added to the increasing number of such chimneys in Spenborough.

Because of the great amount of time which has had to be spent on the formation of Smoke Control Areas within the Borough, it has not been possible to give the same amount of time to industrial smoke emission as in previous years. This does not mean any lessening of endeavour in the industrial field since with the improvement in many industrial boiler plants there is less need for prolonged and frequent observations, and with the gradual extension of Smoke Control Areas to cover the whole of the Borough, the industrial firms included in such Areas will be required to become virtually smokeless. It can be claimed that the year has seen steady progress in the reduction of industrial smoke.

Shortly before the end of the year, a complete new boiler plant came into operation to serve a local factory. The provision of this plant involved the erection of a complete new boiler house and chimney; the installation of three boilers complete with chain grate stokers and mechanical coal handling equipment; the provision of automatic flue cleaning equipment; the installation of an economiser, two steam accumulators and additional auxillary equipment. The whole project cost many thousands of pounds, but has abated a long standing smoke nuisance, giving practically smokeless combustion with the maximum efficiency.

A number of smaller, but nevertheless important improvements have been carried out by other local firms. One firm installed an underfeed stoker to a small boiler which had previously been hand fired, and had given much cause for complaint. Since the installation of the stoker, the firm have considerably reduced their coal bill, and no complaints of dark smoke have been received.

The branch firm of a large concern in Cleckheaton have given notice of their intention to replace a boiler, hand-fired with coal, with a new boiler fired by oil. Although this chimney was an example of good hand-firing, it still produced the substantial amount of smoke invariably associated with this form of firing. It is anticipated that the new oil fired plant will result in the complete elimination of smoke from the chimney.

A textile firm—situated within a Smoke Control Area—has changed over from hand-firing, to firing with an underfeed stoker, with the consequent cessation of frequent dark smoke emissions from the factory.

Another textile firm has replaced three obsolete hand-fired boilers with one compact modern boiler fired by oil, and yet another firm has replaced hand-firing with an underfeed stoker. Both factory chimneys are now virtually smokeless. A firm of wire manufacturers have replaced their obsolete mechanical stokers with modern chain grate stokers to achieve smokeless combustion. Other projects are known to be under active consideration at the present time.

In addition to the provision of new and improved plant, the efforts of the Department have resulted in marked improvements in the operation of existing plant. Discussions have been held with managers, engineers, boiler firers, technical representatives of the National Coal Board, oil firms and stoker manufacturers. When the matter under discussion has warranted a full scale investigation of the operation of the plant, the firm concerned has been advised to call upon the services of the National Fuel Efficiency Advisory Service, who have invariably given speedy and competent advice.

No attempt was made this year by the local Evening Institute to organise a course for Boiler Operatives, in view of the lack of support for such courses in previous years. It is known that such a course is available at Bradford.

It is hoped that the coming year will see further progress in industrial smoke abatement, and it is anticipated that as smoke nuisances from factory chimneys diminish, closer attention can be paid to fume and grit nuisances which occur from time to time with certain industrial processes.

Progress Report for 1960.

Provision of new boiler plant	...	...	...	...	1
Conversion from hand to mechanical firing	...	...	...	...	4
Change of fuel to suit appliance	...	...	...	...	3
Improved firing equipment or technique	...	...	...	...	5
Notifications under Clean Air Act.					
Notifications of new installations	...	...	...	...	7
Applications for prior approval of new installations received					2
Applications for prior approval of new installations granted					1
Applications for prior approval of new installations refused	...				1
Application for approval of height of new chimneys received					2
Application for approval of height of new chimneys granted	...				*2

*(*after amendment of original proposals)*

Domestic Pollution.

In 1959 the Spenborough No. 1 (Scholes and Westfield) Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. A number of objections were lodged against the Order, and a Public Enquiry was held in the early part of 1960. Full consideration was given by the Inspector appointed to conduct the Enquiry to the objections raised. On the 28th July, 1960, the Minister informed the Council that he had decided to confirm the Smoke Control Order as submitted by the Council, with the modification that the date of operation be postponed to the 1st June, 1961.

In his letter giving notice of the confirmation of the Order, the Minister stated that he had carefully examined the Council's case, and the written and oral statements made in opposition to the Order. He referred to the fact that domestic smoke accounts for half the pollution in the air, and that its effects were accentuated by its discharge at low levels in the winter months. The Minister noted that Spenborough was in a "black area" and that he had no doubt that the Council were justified in seeking a reduction in smoke pollution.

The Minister saw no objection to the choice of Scholes for the commencement of the Smoke Control programme in Spenborough. He pointed out that the establishment of smoke control areas was a continuing process, and until the whole process was completed, it was unavoidable that some householders should be prohibited from making smoke, before their neighbours came under a similar prohibition.

The Minister considered that there was an adequate supply of smokeless fuels available at a reasonable cost. He was satisfied that the fumes from a coke fire were no more harmful to the occupants of a room, than the smoke from a coal fire. He pointed out that coke is derived from coal and all gases given off by coke are also given off by coal. He stated that if a chimney is drawing in a normal way, all the smoke or fumes from the fire go up the chimney whether the fire is of coal or coke. If downdraught occurs, smoke or fumes from any type of open fire will be driven into the room and cause discomfort. The remedy in such cases is to remedy the downdraught.

The Minister concluded that he considered that adequate opportunity had been given to householders to make their views known, and that after consideration of all the circumstances, the Order should be confirmed to come into operation on the 1st June, 1961.

Immediately notice of confirmation was received, steps were taken to publicise the Minister's decision, and about a thousand individual letters, advisory notes and estimate forms were sent to the householders and firms in the area.

At the request of the local Councillors on behalf of many residents, a public meeting was held in Scholes. The platform party contained representatives of the Council, Health Department and the Gas, Electricity and Coal industry. It was intended that the meeting should be mainly of an advisory nature, but it was found that many points were raised which should have been raised as objections at the Public Enquiry. Nevertheless, the meeting served a very useful purpose and many misconceptions were removed.

Since the date of the meeting the implementation of the Smoke Control Order has proceeded smoothly. By the end of the year almost half of the householders in the area had made application for approval of works of conversion and the payment of grants, and about fifty fireplaces had been converted for burning smokeless fuel. It has been noted that, despite the fact that the Smoke Control Order does not come into force until 1st June, 1961, the majority of people go immediately on to burning smokeless fuel once their fireplaces have been converted, and invariably express themselves delighted with the improved efficiency and cleanliness of a bright smokeless fire. A substantial number of other householders are changing to the use of electric or gas fires.

Before the end of the year, the survey of a further substantial area based on the Windybank Estate, covering about 375 acres and over 1,000 premises, had been completed, and the necessary report was in course of preparation for the Health Committee. Two further areas to link up with the first and second areas were envisaged for 1961.

By the time of the next Annual Report the Scholes and Westfield Smoke Control Order will have been in force for six months and it is hoped to give an account of the operation of the Council's first Smoke Control Area.

The instruments for the measurement of atmospheric pollution throughout the area are sited as follows :—

Site.	Apparatus.
Marsh Depot, Rawfolds, Cleckheaton	1 Deposit Gauge and 1 Lead Peroxide instrument.
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	... .. 1 Automatic Smoke Filter.
North Bierley Hospital, Cleckheaton	1 Deposit Gauge—1 Lead Peroxide instrument.
High Rising, Gomersal " "
Millbridge Upper School " "
Liversedge Tennis Club " "

The following table shows the deposit throughout the area for each month of the year, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year, as a comparison:—

	Total solids per square mile in tons									
	Marsh Depot		North Bierley		High Rising		Millbridge School		Tennis Club	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
January	13.07	No result	10.24	No result	12.71	8.23	16.26	No result	9.88	8.56
February	11.69	8.23	10.14	4.12	8.36	2.27	25.80	5.10	13.70	3.98
March	10.51	12.58	10.60	12.55	7.48	5.27	15.44	18.59	4.64	12.78
April	12.16	13.04	11.45	11.66	7.44	47.98	22.90	18.89	10.60	11.33
May	17.82	10.48	9.16	9.39	2.99	15.08	10.92	5.27	11.13	8.07
June	26.92	31.87	10.94	11.76	42.32	10.31	18.24	32.34	10.38	8.79
July	16.85	19.74	9.68	13.04	10.93	10.05	28.03	27.37	13.14	9.98
August	16.10	9.90	8.30	4.45	7.70	2.96	15.12	10.44	7.54	5.56
September	6.20	20.55	11.13	9.42	6.88	4.68	14.65	15.88	9.68	8.30
October	23.11	22.10	17.13	10.93	18.50	32.80	19.55	20.74	15.12	12.61
November	34.20	12.84	8.40	12.97	No result	10.43	12.28	16.05	9.10	12.05
December	16.10	11.86	16.26	13.83	11.73	11.76	17. 9	32.00	11.76	10.86
Average	17.05	15.74	11.12	10.37	11.42	13.48	18.09	18.42	10.55	9.40

The following table shows the sulphur Dioxide throughout the area for each month of the year, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year, as a comparison:—

	Milligrams of SO.3 per day per 100 sq. cm. of lead peroxide									
	Marsh Depot		North Bierley		High Rising		Millbridge School		Tennis Club	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
January	2.05	2.05	3.07	2.58	1.94	2.41	2.05	2.97	2.25	1.71
February	2.73	1.27	2.18	2.11	2.03	2.32	2.38	2.74	2.14	2.04
March	1.57	2.01	1.80	1.48	1.48	1.27	2.23	1.53	1.82	1.32
April	1.88	2.17	1.60	1.63	1.22	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.50
May	1.31	1.04	0.13	0.90	0.82	0.92	0.87	0.99	0.95	0.87
June	0.80	1.22	0.49	0.76	0.20	0.65	0.44	0.98	0.66	1.09
July	0.91	0.63	0.37	0.43	0.65	0.39	0.85	0.61	0.59	0.62
August	0.63	0.96	0.57	0.34	0.36	0.65	0.60	0.73	0.61	0.85
September	1.39	0.65	1.26	1.03	1.20	0.99	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.29
October	1.13	2.16	1.53	1.80	1.20	1.74	1.14	2.38	1.64	1.84
November	1.66	2.21	1.45	1.90	1.37	2.28	2.45	2.13	1.03	1.55
December	1.05	1.98	2.60	1.63	1.56	2.02	1.93	1.90	2.17	1.90
Average	1.43	1.53	1.42	1.38	1.17	1.42	1.46	1.62	1.37	1.38

The following table shows the concentration of smoke in the air at Elm Bank, Cleckheaton, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year, as a comparison:—

Concentration of smoke in the air in milligrams per 100 cubic metres									
	Monthly average		Highest daily reading			Monthly average		Highest daily reading	
	1960	1959	1960	1959		1960	1959	1960	1959
January	23	40	65	132	July	8	7	14	12
February	22	26	58	64	August	9	6	15	10
March	12	18	20	38	September	No result	13	No result	40
April	12	17	30	44	October		19		47
May	11	11	21	29	November	23	26	44	65
June	5	8	12	14	December	29	21	76	42
Yearly average: 1960—15. 1959—18.									

SHOPS ACT.

No. of shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
Other Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129

23 inspections were made during the year and 1 notice was served for contraventions of closing hours.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The accommodation below is provided in 17 conveniences throughout the area :--

Females.	Males.
32 water closets.	21 water closets and urinal accommodation.

One workman is engaged full-time in cleansing these conveniences. The buildings are in the main, modern structures designed specifically for the purpose.

STAFF.

During the year Mr. T. R. Thornton, Additional Public Health Inspector, obtained the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Miss D. Firth, Junior Clerk, took up her duties in the Department on 1st January, 1960.

Once again the Department was fully staffed and this report shows evidence of the amount of work and its infinite variety during the year.

I would like to thank members of the Department for their continued loyalty and for the public spirit they have displayed in giving up many hours of their leisure time in the evenings and week-ends to carry out duties in connection with Smoke Control Areas, meat inspection, clerical duties, and many other matters.

APPENDICES.

- A.** Vital Statistics of the Borough of Spenborough for 1951-1960.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Spenborough for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Disease in the Borough of Spenborough 1937-1960.
- D** Adoptive Acts in force in the District.
Byelaws in force in the District.
- E.** Clinic and Treatment Centres.
- F.** Staff of the Health Department.
- G.** Factories Act, 1937, Annual Report.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH FOR 1951-60.

Year	Popu- lation estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District		Trans- ferable Deaths of residents not registered in the District	Trans- ferable Deaths of non- residents registered in the District	Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Under 1 year		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1000 births		
											Number	Rate
1951	36840	503	13.6	425	11.5	27	139	16	31.8	537	14.6
1952	36860	551	14.8	397	10.8	28	155	15	27.2	524	14.2
1953	36760	507	13.8	394	10.7	12	109	13	25.6	491	13.4
1954	36760	446	12.1	366	10.0	11	153	17	38.1	508	13.8
1955	36680	521	14.2	356	9.7	8	155	10	19.2	503	13.7
1956	36690	512	13.9	361	9.8	6	126	9	17.6	481	13.1
1957	36560	493	13.5	305	8.3	4	168	14	28.4	469	12.8
1958	36620	548	15.0	314	8.6	7	177	12	21.9	484	13.2
1959	36480	526	14.4	328	9.0	11	177	5	9.5	494	13.5
1960	36910	567	15.4	289	7.8	16	179	12	21.2	452	12.2

Area of District in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	...	...	8253
Total Population at all ages (Census 1951)	...	...	36981
Estimated Population by Registrar General (Mid. 1960)	...	...	36910
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	13589

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND STILLBIRTH RATES OF SPENBOROUGH FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

Year	Births	Infants		Mothers		Stillbirths	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Number	Rate
1941	496	19	38·3	2	3·8	18	35·0
1942	503	27	53·7	Nil	—	15	28·9
1943	472	16	33·9	2	4·0	22	44·5
1944	585	28	47·9	Nil	—	11	18·4
1945	471	22	46·7	1	2·1	14	28·0
1946	646	35	54·2	Nil	—	15	22·7
1947	756	23	30·4	Nil	—	26	33·2
1948	646	27	40·5	1	1·5	19	28·6
1949	579	25	43·0	Nil	—	15	25·2
1950	543	14	25·8	1	1·8	20	35·5
1951	503	16	31·8	Nil	—	15	29·0
1952	551	15	27·2	Nil	—	9	16·1
1953	507	13	25·6	Nil	—	11	21·2
1954	446	17	38·1	1	2·2	12	26·2
1955	521	10	19·2	1	1·9	11	20·7
1956	512	9	17·6	Nil	—	14	26·6
1957	493	14	28·4	Nil	—	12	23·8
1958	548	12	21·9	Nil	—	14	24·9
1959	526	5	9·5	1	1·9	11	20·5
1960	567	12	21·2	Nil	—	13	22·4

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE in the Borough of Spenborough, 1937-1960.

Year	Smallpox	Polioencephalitis and Polio myelitis	Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Malaria	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Chicken Pox	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Other Diseases	Totals
1937				65	21	37		5			1	3	182	20	7				341
1938				117	44	31		12			1	2	315	29	11			1	563
1939				51	25	20		17			3	3	100	15	4			15	256
1940				68	41	39		8			6	5	81	24	9	911	79	3	1273
1941				43	38	18		10			4	4	362	16	10	98	275	2	882
1942				180	27	30		3			2	1	155	19	14	440	99	13	979
1943				257	42	40		12			2	1	267	23	13	521	245	15	1438
1944				110	32	18	1	8	1		1	1	532	15	9	195	102	1	1026
1945				89	31	33		9	2				130	14	10	712	15	3	1050
1946				43	29	27		1	1	1		2	201	28	16	63	272	1	686
1947		9		27	4	20		4			1	3	215	23	17	408	137	9	879
1948				68	5	34		6			1		175	15	12	519	144	6	985
1949		15		44		30		14			1	1	145	25	10	151	151	5	595
1950				22		32	2	8		1			230	23	4	453	128	32	938
1951		4		37		68	1	6					471	16	14	368	219	10	1216
1952		6		68		18		11		1	3		147	20	4	198	146		626
1953		2		56		48		7					443	11	8	769	124	15	1502
1954		5	9	55		24		7			1		214	17	9	74	92	18	519
1955	11		7	14	1	31		10			4	1	170	18	6	546	68	29	918
1956	3		9	16		8		5			1		174	11	5	12	87	9	340
1957	4		8	11		25		4					290	7	3	837	13	13	1211
1958	2		—	26		10	3	3					181	11	4	34	38	9	325
1959			82	61		22	1	8			1		275	16	3	582	9	28	1088
1960			75	44		14		7					393	3	2	74	108	22	742

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
(Sections 15-22, 28-33, 86, 95, and Part VI).
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
(Sections 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46).
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- The Public Libraries Act, 1892.
- The Public Health Act, 1925 (Part II except Sections 15 and 20).
- West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.
(Part IV—Section 36, Part V, Part VI, Part VII, Part VIII—
Sections 75 and 76, Part XI, Part XII, Part XIV—Section 120).

BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

Subject.	Date of Confirmation.
A. Made by the Borough Council.	
In operation within the whole of the Borough :	
Building Byelaws	11th June 1953
Hackney Carriages	17th February 1948 (varied—7th Dec. 1951 and 1st April, 1957)
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food	24th March 1950
The Prevention of Waste, Undue Con- sumption, Misuse or Contamination of Water*	20th March 1952
Hairdressers and Barbers	1st May, 1953
Good Rule and Government	1st February, 1957
Motor Vehicles let for Hire	24th December, 1956
Public Slaughterhouses	16th August, 1956
In operation within the Borough excluding Birkenshaw, Hunsworth, and parts of Hartshead and Clifton :	
New Streets	15th March 1927
Wireless Apparatus	15th May 1930
Smoke Abatement	26th November 1928
*Operative only in the Corporation's water supply area.	

B. Made by the West Riding County Council.

1. Street Collections.
2. Byelaws made under the Highways and Locomotives (Amend-
ment) Act, 1878.
3. Sale of Coal and Coke and Solid Fuels.
4. Regulations relating to the control of dogs.
5. Regulations relating to Stage Plays.
6. Employment of Children.
7. Personal Weighing Machines.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

APPENDIX E.

Name.	Situation.	When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Old Lane Methodist Sunday School, Birkenshaw	Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	Wednesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Temperance Hall, Scholes, Cleckheaton	1st, 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month.
Do.	Methodist Sunday School, Roberttown, Liversedge	3rd Thursday in the month.
Do.	Public Hall, Gomersal	Fridays (fortnightly) 2—4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...
Do.	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...
Ultra Violet Light Clinic	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...
Do.	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...
School Clinic	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...
Paediatric Clinic	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...
Ophthalmic Clinic	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...
Do.	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...
Speech Therapy Clinic	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...
Do.	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton...	...
Chiroprody Clinic (Schoolchildren)	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...
Do.	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...
Child Guidance Clinic	Ings Grove, Mirfield	...
Dental Clinic	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...
Young Mothers' Club	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...
Old People's Chiroprody Clinics	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...
do.	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...
do.	Churchill Hall, Birkenshaw	...
do.	Liberal Club, Hightown	...
Family Planning Clinic (Run by Spenborough and District Family Planning Association)	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT**Medical Staff.**

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Medical Officer of Health.
 Divisional Medical Officer.

Public Health Inspector's Staff.

J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Officer and Market Superintendent. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
 J. BROWN, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

G. M. GILMORE.
 J. P. BARTON, Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Smoke Inspector's Certificate. Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
 W. A. JOHNSTON, Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other foods. Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
 R. THORNTON.
 Mrs. M. LEAR, Clerk, Public Health Inspector's Section.
 Miss D. FIRTH, Clerk, Public Health Inspector's Section.
 (Commenced 4th January, 1960).

Medical Staff.

DONALD J. ROBERTS, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., Assistant County Medical Officer (Resigned 31st August, 1960).
 ROBERT STALKER, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant County Medical Officer.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. P. MARSHALL, D.P.A., Chief Clerk.
 Mrs. G. M. DAVISON.
 Miss N. HOLLIDAY.
 Mrs. A. KERSHAW
 Mrs. V. THEWLIS.
 Mrs. E. M. THOMIS.
 Mr. G. RISHMAN
 Miss N. RYDER.

Health Visitors (Part-time School Nurses).

Miss D. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Senior Health Visitor.
 Miss J. FRENCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Miss M. GREENHOUGH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Miss D. A. LEAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Mrs. D. PICKUP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Mrs. M. PATCHETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Cert. of R.S.I.
 (Resigned 25th September, 1960).
 Mrs. M. RAYNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 (Resigned 31st January, 1960).
 Miss W. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Queens Nurse.

Miss D. M. ORMESHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
(Commenced 1st August, 1960).

Assistant Health Visitors (Temp. School and Clinic Nurses).

Mrs. G. MARSHALL, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. I. SMITH, S.R.N.

Mrs. J. P. WOOD, S.R.N., Part-time. (Commenced 19th Sept., 1960).

Midwives.

Mrs. C. MOFFAT, C.M.B.

Mrs. I. COWBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. N. NAIFSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Left 31st December, 1960).

District Nurses.

Miss B. J. CASSIDY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Miss F. METCALFE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Miss A. LODGE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Miss C. LATIMER, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. J. PYRAH, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. O. M. ROBEY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Miss M. M. L. WEST, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

(Commenced 2nd May, 1960).

Miss B. B. ROBERTSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

(Commenced 2nd May, 1960).

Dental Staff.

Mr. H. TAYLOR, L.D.S., Assistant County Dental Officer.

(Left 30th September, 1960).

Miss J. M. MASON, Dental Attendant.

(Left 30th September, 1960).

Mr. J. TODD, L.D.S., Assistant County Dental Officer.

Miss E. PRIESTLEY, Dental Attendant.

Child Guidance Clinic.

Dr. S. M. LEESE, County Psychiatrist.

Mr. D. G. PICKLES, Educational Psychologist.

Mrs. I. MURGATROYD, Part-time Clerk.

Part-time Staff.

Mr. B. D. VAINES, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

Miss D. RENDER, M.C.S.P., Physiotherapist.

Mr. L. WITTELS, M.D. (Vienna), D.O., Consultant Ophthalmologist.

Mrs. M. M. DE LA COUR, Mental Health Social Worker.

(Left 31st October, 1960).

Miss P. M. HARVEY, Speech Therapist

(Commenced 7th September, 1960).

Mr. S. PARKINSON, Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

(Commenced 1st November, 1960).

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.**Part I of the Act.**

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	96	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	246	12	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	342	14	2	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found :—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	2	—	2	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel —Making, etc.	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7	—	—	—	—	—

Printed by
JOSEPH WARD & CO. (PRINTERS) LIMITED
WESLEY PLACE, WELLINGTON ROAD
DEWSBURY
